

NEW TRUST IDEA  
SPREADING LIKE  
FINANCIAL FIREOrganized at Rate of One a  
Day—Rise From 27 in  
1924 to 260 in 1928HOLDINGS FLARE INTO  
MULTI-BILLION CLASSEnd Believed Nowhere in  
Sight—Old Line Banking  
Unmistakably Affected

The rapidly with which investment trusts have grown to a position of outstanding financial importance opens new questions of regulation and control which affect both the small and large investor. A study of this development has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, and the results are presented in three articles, of which the following is the second:

By JAMES C. YOUNG

New investment trusts are being organized at the rate of one a day. The total of capital obtained in August was \$381,297,000. One New York banking house has computed the offerings of all stocks at \$2,381,809,000 between Jan. 1 and a recent date, including \$1,601,432,000 of investment trust stocks.

No longer ago than the end of 1924 there were only 27 modern investment trusts in the United States, with a capital of \$75,000,000. The next year they increased to 48 and their capital was doubled. In 1926 the number rose to 69 and the capital was doubled, reaching \$300,000,000. In 1927 the total became 150 and the capital \$700,000,000. By the end of last year the figures were 260 and \$1,500,000,000. In the eight months to Sept. 1 the capital funds of all the trusts had increased to a total in excess of \$3,000,000,000. These figures are based upon the compilations of great banking houses, but they are only partially informative because many of the trust shares bear no par value and there is confusion about the capital obtained from public subscription. But it is certain that more than 400 trusts are operating. About 35 have been liquidated. Two or three were fraudulent and several others doubtful. The remainder accomplished their purposes, and in several instances paid handsome returns to investors.

**High Yields Shown**

The yield to investors by representative trusts may be considered, an indication of future prospects. One study of 85 trusts shows a net income of 11.2 per cent within a year. According to the New York house making this study, Grover O'Neill & Co., the average of earnings exceeded 25 per cent, inclusive of profits yet to be realized. The latter is a hypothetical figure. But the 11.2 per cent seems substantial enough.

Bankers with unusual opportunities for observation believe that this level of 11.2 per cent would not be excessive as an estimate for the net earnings on the \$3,000,000,000 of capital. Because of the trusts rapidly organized and incomplete reports, it is not possible to reach an average of dividends.

Bankers point out that the level of 11.2 per cent represents the earnings in a flush period of rising security markets. They believe that the era of prosperity will be maintained and hold that trust earnings should continue at a high level; at least equal to 11.2 per cent. But any slackening of industry bringing a recession in stock values would be reflected in the trust earnings. To put the matter another way, the investment trust reflects the stock table; it is an institution both for investment and speculation, and the term speculation implies no reproach. For some time investors have been on the rising arc of a strong market that shows no indications of any greater disaster than an occasional lull.

Originally the new type of trust issued the simple forms of stocks and bonds. But it swiftly merged into the larger corporate forms and is growing beyond them. A typical trust—of the moment—issues bonds of one or more series and a half-dozen series of preferred and common issues.

The unraveling of a trust security list becomes a prodigious undertaking. Although it represents no property other than the securities of other companies, the general financial structure resembles that of the railroad corporation. There may be A and B issues of debentures, two kinds of "first preferred," and any number of subsequent issues.

**Public Eager to Buy**

Yet the public buys one or all without much discrimination. Some of the trusts do no more than announce net earnings. The security values that lie in their vaults are mysteries. No logic can explain the gyrations between various series of stock issued by the same companies. A preferred may be skyrocketing while B preferred remains stagnant. A dividend is sufficient to send any trust issue to unmeasured heights.

The simple fact emerges that investment trust issues have replaced most of the speculative favorites of

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Young German Aviator Braves  
World Alone in Baby Airplane

BARON FRIEDRICH KARL VON KONIG-WARTHAUSEN  
The Cat, Which Was a Gift by the Crown Princess of Siam, Does Not Seem So Pleased at Crossing the Pacific From Japan to the United States. The Baron Is Circumnavigating the Globe by Air and Water.

Baron Friedrich Karl von König-Warthausen, a 22-year-old aviator, winner of the Hindenburg Cup for the best flight in a light airplane, who, on the consummation of his winning voyage in the air, kept on in his two-cylinder, 22-horsepower plane for a flight around the world, is now in the United States on his way east and home. He will, of course, cross the Atlantic on a steamship.

G. O. P. LEADERS  
SWING INTO LINE  
ON TAX LISTINGSVote to Publish Names of  
Big Payers Called For by  
Tariff Opposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Progressive-Democratic coalition contesting the tariff bill under authority of a resolution they put through the Senate has called upon the Treasury Department for the income tax and earnings returns of some of the greatest corporations and business men in the United States believed to be affected by the proposed schedules.

The exact number and names on the list were made public by an unanticipated move of the tariff bill by Republican leaders who had opposed the coalition resolution when it was under consideration. Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Henry Ford Again  
Attends School of  
His Boyhood DaysTucks Feet Under Desk as He  
Did When 'Barefoot Boy'  
With Cheek of Tan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEARBORN, Mich.—Monday morning. From across sunlit fields come the distant clang of hammers and the whir of machinery as work progresses on the new Henry Ford museum. Follows the peaceful peal of an old school bell, calling 32 children to the very building where Henry Ford learned his three R's half a century ago. For this old schoolhouse, a part of the Ford Historic Village, is now a part of the Dearborn public school system.

Across the worn doorsill of the old settlement schoolhouse built in 1861 trooped 16 boys and 16 girls, their eyes shining in anticipation of some unusual event. For were they not to attend the same school the motorcar maker once sat in? And

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## School Bell Rings Again for Motor Master



The Old North Settlement School, Built in 1861, Welcomes Once More the Tread of the Man Who, as a Boy, Learned His Three R's Within Its Doors. Mr. Ford Is Seated at the Rear. At His Right Is Dr. E. R. Ruderman.

Edsel Ford is at His Father's Left. The Two Boys in the Right Foreground Are Edsel Ford's Children.

APPEAL MADE  
TO FRANCE TO  
LESSEN ARMSViscount Cecil Asks Republic  
to Make Advance Toward  
Disarmament

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Viscount Cecil made dramatic appeal to the French delegation before the disarmament committee of the League of Nations Assembly to make an advance in the matter of land disarmament.

He pointed out that there had been no progress since the spring of 1927, either as regards the limitations of effectiveness' period of service or of war material. Yet all agreed that there could be no advance in air or sea armaments unless material were dealt with. Moreover material, insisted Lord Cecil, was of growing importance as compared with the number of soldiers employed, land warfare approximately in this respect sea and air warfare. In short, the limitation of material went to the root of the matter as it was the most important subject of all.

Lord Cecil admitted that there had been great advance as regards arbitration and although nothing further had been done in the preparatory commission since the failure of the Geneva conference, a great deal had been done outside.

This was a reference to the Anglo-American naval parleys which Lord Cecil regarded with increasing confidence, as likely to produce a real advance in naval disarmament. He looked forward to the Anglo-American naval agreement which would be considered by other naval powers and subsequently by the preparatory commission in order to be made part of a general scheme of disarmament.

**Wars Usually on Land**

But desirable as it was that a naval agreement should be reached as to the reduction of naval armaments, added Lord Cecil, it was no security for peace in itself, although it might help. For if the history of war during the last hundred years were considered it was always on land that the most formidable blows had been dealt.

For although a reduction of naval forces was a necessary condition for a general disarmament it did not, in his view, all-round disarmament was the sole positive safeguard against an outbreak of hostilities, in fact the very foundation stone of peace. Lord Cecil felt justified in making special appeal to the military powers. It was for this reason, he explained, that he had brought forward his resolution for speeding up the work of the preparatory commission by dealing with four essential propositions namely:

- (1) The application of the same basis of reduction to land, air, or sea forces.
- (2) The limitation by numbers or the period of training or both.
- (3) The limitation or reduction of war material directly by enumeration or by budget.
- (4) Recognition of an international authority to report on the execution of the treaty.

He pointed out that no agreement had been reached for limitation except by the publicity of expenditure which was highly unsatisfactory, for if the draft treaty on disarmament expressly excluded the reduction of material, it would be offering a world hungry for peace, not bread but a stone.

**Power of League**

The League of Nations, concluded Lord Cecil, after emphasizing in stirring tones the urgent necessity of disarmament, could not impose its will on any power. Its work must be done by collaboration and co-operation. If no agreement was possible, added Lord Cecil, "we can only submit to the possible ending of our disarmament schemes."

Then turning to where the representatives of the military powers sat, he said: "It is for them to decide." His appeal was primarily addressed to the French delegate and Lord Cecil softened it by paying a tribute to the excellent work France had

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

## Laying Foundation Stone of League Palace.

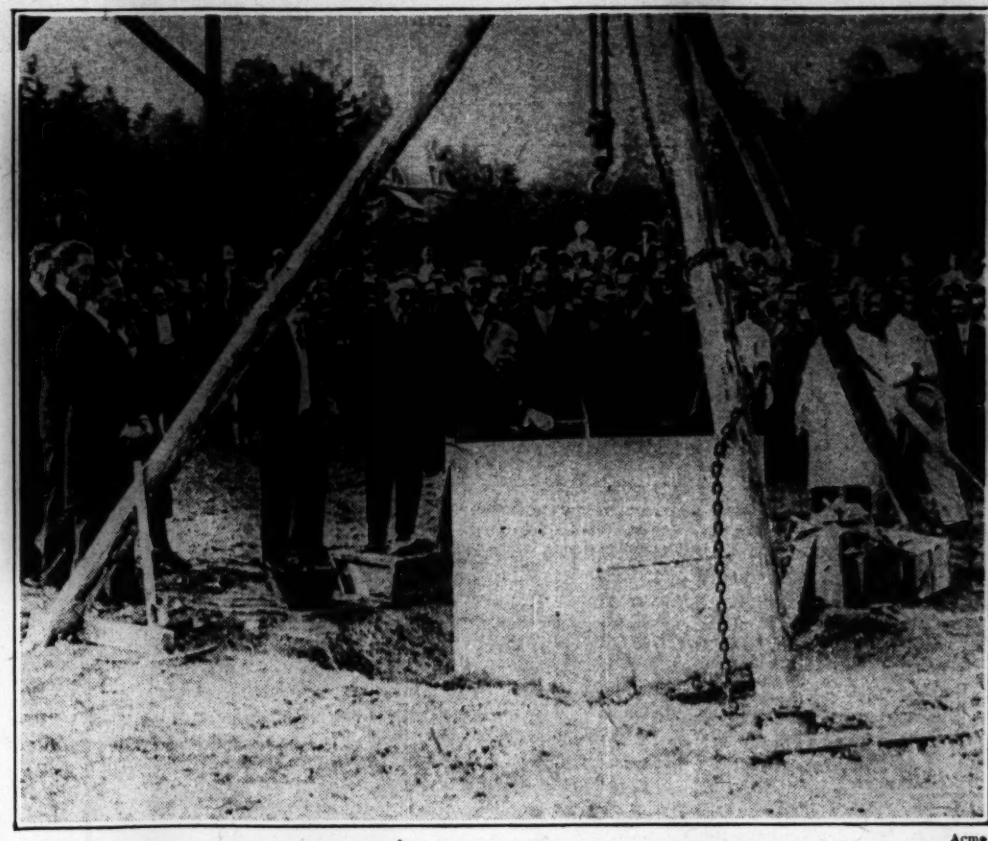


Photo Shows Señor Guerrero, President of the Assembly of the League, Performing the Ceremony in Ariana Park, Just Outside Geneva.

BRITAIN SIGNS  
OPTIONAL CLAUSE  
OF WORLD COURTFive Other States Also Take  
Similar Step—Mr. Henderson's Reservations

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Representatives of Great Britain, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Czechoslovakia and Peru have signed the optional clause of the statute of the International Court of Justice.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, in signing, made the reservations that disputes of Great Britain with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations were excluded because the members of the Commonwealth, though international units individually in the fullest sense of the term, were united by a common allegiance to the Crown and disputes between them should therefore be dealt with by some other mode of settlement. For this provision is made in the exclusion clause.

The Irish Free State has already signed without such reservation, but it would be precluded by Mr. Henderson's reservation from bringing other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations before the World Court, the optional clause being a matter of reciprocity.

Mr. Henderson claims that the British Government, by agreeing to refer all its disputes with other nations which can be settled by the rules of international law to the Permanent Court of Justice, has made an important contribution to peace. If the Tenth Assembly, added Mr. Henderson, goes down to history as the "Optional clause assembly," it is due much to hope that we may soon have a "disarmament assembly," for disarmament is the most urgent question in foreign policy today. However full of difficulties the problem of disarmament may be, it will be the acid test of the nations' fidelity to the Pact of Paris, and it is vital that plans for general disarmament shall be submitted to a world-wide conference organized by the League within a reasonable period of time.

Ten years ago the Covenant of the League of Nations, says Mr. Henderson, "was scorned in many quarters because it was said to be so far in advance of public opinion. The progress made in the fulfillment of the Covenant is now lagging behind public opinion. Today war is in effect outlawed among the civilized nations of the world. The Pact of Paris has committed the nations to renounce all war as a weapon of national policy and thus an important advance on certain articles of the Covenant has been actually made."

The Foreign Secretary adds that he is satisfied "that at seven separate periods during the League's existence, incidents have developed between governments which had there been no League of Nations might well have driven the nations to war. I must mention no names. I merely recall the striking fact in order to emphasize that in the sphere of peace or war the League of Nations has been instrumental in preserving peace."

Explorer of Arctic  
Tells of Recession  
of Great Ice Cap

NEWAGEN, Me. (AP)—Discovery of the ice cap which now covers an area of 700 square miles, with a maximum depth of 2000 feet between Frobisher's Bay and Hudson Strait, long sought by natural scientists, was recounted by Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan, on his return from his summer's arctic trip on the schooner Bowdoin. The cap was estimated to have at one time extended over 4,000,000 square miles.

Commander MacMillan said this was believed to be the last of the ice caps of the Pleistocene period, which covered all of New England, except the tip of what is now Mt. Washington, to a depth of 5000 feet, over a period of 35,000 years. He said the ice cap actually consisted of two caps, one of approximately 400 square miles and the other of 300 square miles. Four glaciers were discharging from it into the bay, all flowing north.

The ice cap is "receding" according to Commander MacMillan, thus settling a long-disputed question. Photographs of the ice cap were made by the expedition for comparison with other photographs to be made on next summer's expedition to definitely establish that the ice cap is growing smaller.

Next year the party will "stake" out with rock cairns the outermost edge of the ice cap, so that explorers in future years can determine with accuracy the rate of recession of advance.

Government Compels  
Sale of Scots Forest

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Glasgow

THE Department of Agriculture for Scotland, it is officially announced, has decided to acquire compulsorily the deer forest of Luskenyre in Harris, a district of the Hebrides and to turn the land to small holdings.

The estate is now the property of the trustees of Lord Leverhulme and covers roughly 16,000 acres. It is the first occasion on which the act conferring confiscatory powers upon the Government has been enforced for the acquisition of idle land.

League Averted  
Seven Wars, Says  
Labor MinisterArthur Henderson Gives  
Out Stirring Message to  
Christian Churches

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, in a "message to the churches throughout the Christian world," says that while the League of Nations has cost the countries composing it about £9,500,000 during the last 10 years—not much more than the cost of one battleship, which would be scrap iron in two decades—it had been the means of averting seven possible wars.

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THE NATIONAL  
CONVENTION  
of the  
W. C. T. U.

commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the election of Frances E. Willard to the presidency of that organization, will be covered by Miss Marjorie Shuler in five daily articles beginning

Tomorrow

SPAIN WELCOMES  
WORLD'S COTTON  
ASSOCIATIONSCo-operation With Allied  
Industrial and Business  
Groups on the Way

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARCELONA—The Fourteenth International Cotton Congress, just opened at Barcelona, has attracted more than 500 delegates from 20 countries.

Count de los Andes, Minister of National Economy, performed the opening ceremony in the famous medieval salon of the Town Hall. Santiago Trias, president of the congress, claimed that Spain was the first European country to spin and weave cotton and said cotton plants were cultivated there in the second century of the Christian era. Today efforts are being made to revive the industry and large areas of suitable land with necessary irrigation works are being appropriated for the purpose.

Federick Holroyd of Manchester, president of the international federation, said that since the first congress in Switzerland 25 years ago, the task of growing cotton had steadily increased until today European mills were using annually 2,250,000 bales obtained from various countries where systematic growth of the plant was a new enterprise.

Unfortunately, Mr. Holroyd added, in England the state of the cotton trade has been disastrous the past eight years. He criticized trade union restrictions which limited working hours to 48 weekly, while in every other country in the world overtime double shifts are common.

England is suffering acutely, he declared, from the "heaviest social legislative burdens, but reforms of far-reaching importance have been inaugurated, and we are confident they will enable us to regain a great deal of ground lost during the World War."

"Your committee," continued Mr. Holroyd, "realizes the immense possibilities awaiting further international action. It is hopeless for individual firms or even a single national association to deal alone with issues affecting in all parts of the world millions, directly or indirectly engaged in our industry. Our committee will present for acceptance a scheme of associate membership for bringing into co-operation with our work cotton exchanges and allied industrial and commercial associations."

C. O. Moser, general manager of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, declared that in some instances growers were compelled to pay two to eight times the freight rates charged other communities. He forecast early reduction in excessive rates following proceedings now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Proper financing of expensive and hazardous undertakings in cotton growing, said Mr. Moser, was admittedly beyond the capacity of the small farmer, and had led to the payment of excessive interest on loans, but had been found well within the reach of a combination of farmers. In co-operative farmers had borrowed on reasonable terms as much as \$37,000,000 in a single year, and had never been a day late in meeting their obligations. Mr. Moser foretold that 40,000 men now privately engaged in cotton production in the United States would be supplanted very rapidly in all probability by a few large and powerful concerns.

LINDBERGH ARRIVE  
AT MIAMI AIRPORT

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife landed at the Pan-American airport at 1:25 p. m. Thursday, completing a flight from Charleston, S. C.

HOOVER LIMITS  
PREPAREDNESS  
TO NEW LEVELWould Reduce Armament  
to Barest Necessities for  
Actual DefensePLEADS OVER RADIO  
FOR LASTING PEACEFinds 'Almost Universal Prayer'  
for Success of Move to  
Curtail Naval Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In an intimate manner and from the seclusion of his private and historic study in the White House, President Hoover conversed with his fellow countrymen on the great task to which he is devoting himself—furtherance of the cause of peace by bringing about naval curtailment.

The President's speech over the radio was part of a program put on the air by Columbia Broadcasting System in dedicating the new studios of WABC in New York City, its key station.

His axiom on national armament was laid down by the President. "Preparedness," he said, "must not exceed the barest necessity for defense or it becomes a threat of aggression against others and thus a cause of fear and animosity in the world."

The President stressed the historical significance of the room from which he spoke. Here John Adams took over the reins of Government from George Washington. Here Abraham Lincoln formulated his Emancipation Proclamation. Here also worked Jefferson, Jackson, Roosevelt and others.

To all this the President called attention, and to the fact that every President has prayed and striven for peace during his administration.

**Text of Hoover Speech**

The President said: "Of the untold values of the radio, one is the great intimacy it has brought among our people. Through its mysterious channels we come to wide acquaintance with surroundings and men."

"The microphone for these few moments has been brought to the President's study in the East Wing of the White House.

"This room from which I speak was the scene of work and accomplishment of our Presidents for over a century. From this room first came John Adams, who had taken over the reins of administration of the newly established Republic from George Washington.

"Each President in the long procession of years down to Roosevelt worked at this fireside. In the re-furnishing of the White House by Mr. Roosevelt, the President's study was removed to another room, which was used by our Presidents from Mr. Taft to Mr. Coolidge. But the extensions to the White House made it possible for me to restore the President's study to this room, where still lingers the invisible presence of so many of our great men.

"It is here where the Adamses, father and son, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt and a score of other devoted men worked. Here worked Lincoln. In this room he signed the emancipation of the Negro race from slavery. It is a room crowded with memories of the courage and high aspirations and the high accomplishment of the American Presidents. It is a room in which have been marked many of our national triumphs.

**One Problem Ever Constant**

"The problems of our country today crowd for entry here as they have each day for more than 130 years past. One problem has been ever constant with each succeeding President—then the will of the Nation; and other nations for peace.

"In this room have been taken those reluctant steps which have led our Nation to war and those willing steps which have again led to peace. Never has a President who did not pray that his administration might be one of peace, and that peace should be more assured for his successor. Yet these men have never hesitated when war became the duty of the Nation, and always in these years the thought of our Presidents has been adequate preparedness for defense as one of the assurances of peace, but that preparedness must not exceed the barest necessity for defense or it becomes a threat of aggression against others and thus a cause of fear and animosity of the world. Never have we had a President who was either a pacifist or a militarist.

"And there are other assurances of peace which have been devised in this room, advanced and supported by our Presidents over the past half century. Great aid has been given by them to the advance of conciliation, arbitration and judicial determination for settlement of international disputes. These are the steps which prevent war. Lately, we and other nations have pledged ourselves never to use war as an instrument of national policy. And there is another such step which follows with impelling logic from those advances. That is the reduction of arms.

"Some months ago I proposed to the world that we should further reduce and limit naval arms. Today we are engaged in a most hopeful discussion with other governments leading to this end. These are proposals which would preserve our national defenses and yet would relieve the backs of those who toil from gigantic expenditures and the world from the hate and fear which flows from the rivalry in building war ships and daily in this room do I receive evidence of almost universal prayer that this negotiation shall succeed. For confidence that there will be peace is the first necessity of human progress."



## OIL BRINE HELD VALUED AGENT IN NEW BRANDS

Chemist Discovers How Waste Product May Be Utilized

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oil field brine, hitherto considered a waste product, is now being developed and successfully used by Dr. Otto V. Martin, youthful chemical engineer. He is completing here the second of a chain of plants that he hopes eventually will reach many important oil fields of the world.

Extraction of compounds from this waste water is accomplished by a series of processes which remove, in order, the magnesium, ammonium, sodium, bromine, iodine and calcium chloride. After refining and purifying them, these products are taken individually and broken up for recombination into still more varied compounds.

Proximity to huge natural gas resources makes still another development possible. Many of the chemicals produced can be combined with natural gas to make other chemicals and gases.

As a result of tests of salt water in different parts of the world, one plant is being operated at Sand Springs, Okla.; others are being started in Colombia, South America; Ontario, Canada, and Lovell, Okla., while locations are being considered in the Santa Fe Springs district in California, in eastern Ohio, and in central Kansas oil fields. Chain store methods will be adapted to a chain manufacturing system, Mr. Martin says.

The unit built here consists of 10 500-barrel tanks, and is employed mostly in extraction of calcium chloride. Situated in the heart of the new Oklahoma City oil field, now producing upward of 50,000 barrels of oil daily, the Martin plant begins to resemble a huge tank farm with its tanks and settling basins.

The brine is "dirt cheap." In some cases Mr. Martin has been paid for taking it away. Natural gas from adjacent gas wells furnishes heat at minimum cost. Hence, the cost of production is almost negligible, aside from labor.

Since freight is an important item, plants are located as near the market as source of supply will permit. "Feeder" plants, which will concentrate the brine about 12 times and send it to central units for finishing, will be located near the principal points of operation, Mr. Martin says.

The young chemist responsible for this development is only 31 years old. Beginning the study of chemistry at 12, when he entered college, he followed it through the University of Arkansas, Hendricks College, Georgia Institute of Technology and University of Chicago. He was active in the chemical warfare division at Washington during the war, and has been consulting and operating engineer in industrial laboratories over the United States since. D. O. Mungen, associated for a number of years with Mr. Martin, will have charge of the plant here.

## Merit Wanted First in Naming Teachers

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Charges that appointments to higher posts in the New York school system are based upon political and religious affiliations, rather than the candidates' educational standing and character, are contained in a letter by the Teachers' Union to George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education.

"Appointments to high school principalships continue to go to candidates who are able to offer chiefly the qualifications of having the direct support of political organization—specifically Tammany Hall or some important spokesman of that political power," Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the union, said in the letter.

"If, in addition, a candidate has powerful religious affiliations, his chance of being selected is greatly increased."

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## GROCERS MOVE TO BAR PACKERS IN RETAIL TRADE

National Association Votes to Oppose Lifting of Consent Agreement

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Declaring that "the American spirit of independence" demands that the food distribution of the United States be kept from becoming a meat packers' monopoly, the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, in a special convention here, unanimously opposed any modification of the so-called packers' consent decree, and sounded a national call for funds to fight the proposed change.

Resolutions were raised, pledging the association to "resist a monopoly that would react to the detriment and injury of the public."

"We urge every wholesale grocer to render support, financial and otherwise, in our effort to defeat the proposed modification of the decree," the resolutions continued.

The appeal for a national fund for legal and other expenses followed. Officials said the fund probably would be set at more than \$500,000. Passage of the resolutions followed an address by J. H. McLaurin of Washington, president of the association, in which he criticized attempts of the "big four" packers to obtain a modification of their agreement not to enter into the retail distribution of their products.

"If the packers are allowed to resume their monopoly, they will quickly put out of business all their wholesale competitors, and, if allowed to establish retail outlets, will sooner or later eliminate their retail competitors as well," Mr. McLaurin said.

"The public can certainly be more safely served and protected through channels of distribution by 4000 wholesale grocers and 40,000 retail grocers than by the four meat packing industries."

Sentiment for national opposition against changing the decree was apparently virtually solid in the convention, despite full page advertisements inserted in Memphis newspapers over the signature of P. Edgar White, president of Armour & Co., appealing to the delegates to consider modification, because the "interest of the public must come first."

Positive assurance that the constructive attitude is the best way of approaching college and life was given by Dr. Hopkins. "All in all," he said, "men are more free than ever before to seek the truth and to accept governance of it by their own lives. More and more, despite sporadic instances that would seem to dispute the statement, the world at large desires to know the truth. What more does the genuine intellectual need to give him inspiration and to breed reasonable optimism?"

Citing figures for 1928 showing that undergraduates paid less than 50 per cent of the cost of their college education at Dartmouth College, Dr. Hopkins said this fact facilitates to give entrance preference to those students who will appreciate their opportunities and make honest efforts to utilize them.

"The objective of the liberal college," he said, "is to stimulate minds to activity in consideration of present-day problems under restraint of lessons of the past and under spur of imagination as to the possibilities of the future."

Again the southerner will often make his "off" into "awf" and his "often" into "awfen." The committee has decided on "off" and that "awf" and "awfen" will probably follow suit. Other stumbling blocks which are made clear are the words, incomparable, indissoluble, irrefutable.

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## GROCERS MOVE TO BAR PACKERS IN RETAIL TRADE

National Association Votes to Oppose Lifting of Consent Agreement

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Declaring that "the American spirit of independence" demands that the food distribution of the United States be kept from becoming a meat packers' monopoly, the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, in a special convention here, unanimously opposed any modification of the so-called packers' consent decree, and sounded a national call for funds to fight the proposed change.

Resolutions were raised, pledging the association to "resist a monopoly that would react to the detriment and injury of the public."

"We urge every wholesale grocer to render support, financial and otherwise, in our effort to defeat the proposed modification of the decree," the resolutions continued.

The appeal for a national fund for legal and other expenses followed. Officials said the fund probably would be set at more than \$500,000. Passage of the resolutions followed an address by J. H. McLaurin of Washington, president of the association, in which he criticized attempts of the "big four" packers to obtain a modification of their agreement not to enter into the retail distribution of their products.

"If the packers are allowed to resume their monopoly, they will quickly put out of business all their wholesale competitors, and, if allowed to establish retail outlets, will sooner or later eliminate their retail competitors as well," Mr. McLaurin said.

"The public can certainly be more safely served and protected through channels of distribution by 4000 wholesale grocers and 40,000 retail grocers than by the four meat packing industries."

Sentiment for national opposition against changing the decree was apparently virtually solid in the convention, despite full page advertisements inserted in Memphis newspapers over the signature of P. Edgar White, president of Armour & Co., appealing to the delegates to consider modification, because the "interest of the public must come first."

Positive assurance that the constructive attitude is the best way of approaching college and life was given by Dr. Hopkins. "All in all," he said, "men are more free than ever before to seek the truth and to accept governance of it by their own lives. More and more, despite sporadic instances that would seem to dispute the statement, the world at large desires to know the truth. What more does the genuine intellectual need to give him inspiration and to breed reasonable optimism?"

Citing figures for 1928 showing that undergraduates paid less than 50 per cent of the cost of their college education at Dartmouth College, Dr. Hopkins said this fact facilitates to give entrance preference to those students who will appreciate their opportunities and make honest efforts to utilize them.

"The objective of the liberal college," he said, "is to stimulate minds to activity in consideration of present-day problems under restraint of lessons of the past and under spur of imagination as to the possibilities of the future."

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## First to Cross New Viaduct



Anne Argo Leads City Officials of Birmingham, Ala., Over \$250,000 Structure.

## OPTIMISM URGED ON STUDENTS BY PROF. HOPKINS

Dartmouth College President Deprecates Cynicism and Discouragement

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
HANOVER, N. H.—Reasonable optimism instead of discouragement and cynicism, is the mental attitude which Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, would have undergraduates maintain. Addressing students and faculty in the exercises which opened the 161st year, Dr. Hopkins asked what motivations of the outside world the students were going to accept as influential upon themselves—"the constructive or the destructive?"

Positive assurance that the constructive attitude is the best way of approaching college and life was given by Dr. Hopkins. "All in all," he said, "men are more free than ever before to seek the truth and to accept governance of it by their own lives. More and more, despite sporadic instances that would seem to dispute the statement, the world at large desires to know the truth. What more does the genuine intellectual need to give him inspiration and to breed reasonable optimism?"

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## FIVE NEUTRALS OFFER SERVICES OVER CHACO

Stimson Intervenes in the Trouble Between Bolivia and Paraguay

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Five neutral nations, headed by the United States, are bringing pressure to bear on Bolivia and Paraguay to settle the Chaco dispute by peaceful means.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in the midst of international armament negotiations, devoted a full working day to conferences with representatives of the neutral governments of Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, and Cuba, in the effort to create an amicable adjustment of what is still the chief threat to peace in South America, and which brought the two countries to actual warfare last December.

Mr. Stimson's intervention in the delicate matter is regarded as significant. Nominally, Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, chairman of the Commission on Conciliation and Inquiry, has been leading the pacific efforts, under way for six months. But the commission's term expired Sept. 13, and the problem now is to continue the machinery of conciliation by new means. The commission was partly successful and brought Paraguay and Bolivia back to speaking terms. Both parties also have agreed to the theory of arbitration, though not its application as proposed in the commission's original formula, for dividing the territory based on geography and economics. The crux of the matter now is to get the two disputants to agree to the offer of good offices made by the five neutrals. Mr. Stimson spent an afternoon and the following morning in conferences with Ambassadors, Ministers and Charges d'Affaires of the four Latin neutrals. He was told that three of them have already tendered their individual good offices to Paraguay and Bolivia, as agreed under the final McCoy plan. A second part of the plan was to propose a new arbitration formula by which the two countries could meet and decide the agenda for a later arbitral conference.

ASUNCION, Paraguay (By U. P.)—Paraguay will accept the good offices of countries whose delegates were members of the Conciliation Commission in Washington.

ENRIGHT NOMINATED FOR NEW YORK MAYOR

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Richard E. Enright, one time Police Commissioner of New York, has just been nominated for Mayor by the Square Deal Party at a mass meeting convention in Town Hall. The fourth candidate to be placed in the running for the

mayorship, he will have for the principal plank in his platform a "vigorous program of law enforcement" and the re-establishment of "respect for law and order."

George Folliott, formerly United States Attorney here, for Controller; and Katherine Parker Clivette, president of the Greenwich Village Historical Society, for the Immigration Restriction Society, for the president of the Board of Aldermen, were other nominations.

NEW YORK—Testimony given at the first public hearing of the New York Commission on Old Age Security on proposals for pension laws supported the view that such legislation is an economic necessity and "a matter of right, not of charity."

Seabury C. Mastick of Plainville, state Senator and chairman of the commission, after hearing E. H. S. Winn, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor, declared that such relief and an investigation of the entire subject must be undertaken in New York State.

William H. Matthews, director of the department of family welfare of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovich, director of Greenwich House, all testified in favor of pension legislation and declared that cases of misrepresentation were very rare among such classes of applicants.

The association for improving the Condition of the Poor spends \$224,000 a year on aged people, of which \$101,000 is in monthly allowances to those who live at home. Mr. Matthews said. Monthly allowances range from \$10 to \$95, depending upon the status of the individual, he added, the average being about \$40 a month.

The New York Permanent Conference on Old Age Security, at a conference held after the hearing, decided to open a State-wide campaign for the introduction of another old-age pension bill in the Legislature. It was decided also to call a meeting on Oct. 15 of delegates from organizations affiliated with the association, and others interested in its work to arouse interest in the movement. The conference is made up of delegates from 150 organizations, representing about 1,500,000 members.

QUEBEC BAR VOTES TO ADMIT WOMEN

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
QUEBEC—Admission of women to the practice of law in Quebec has been "approved in principle" by the Bar Association of the province in annual convention here. Such admission will require a modification of the existing law of the province.

It is believed that at the next session of the Quebec Legislature a bill to permit women lawyers will be introduced, and that, with the Bar Association favorable, it will pass.

There has been an increasing tendency, Mr. Gifford said, for large banks to acquire control of local institutions merely to obtain their deposits. These mergers often result in the liquidation of the local banks, he said, leaving the communities with inadequate savings bank service.

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## HUMAN HONESTY BEST SECURITY, LENDERS AFFIRM

Loan Men in Convention Say  
85 Per Cent Borrow on  
Small Security

By a Staff Correspondent  
PHILADELPHIA—The assumption that honesty is a universal human quality is the security behind \$500,000 in loans made to small borrowers in 25 states, according to speakers at the convention of the American Industrial Lenders Association here.

William Young, of Philadelphia, formerly president of the association, in the course of his address, declared that the small loan business throughout the United States reaches \$1,000,000,000 annually but that this figure includes the 25 states that do not protect the borrowers by regulatory legislation and includes the business of the so-called "loan sharks" and salary buyers, which the association, according to Mr. Young, has been fighting for years in conjunction with the Russell Sage Foundation.

Figures collected by Mr. Young indicate that 85 per cent of the borrowing public patronize the small loan concerns, while the other 15 per cent are accommodated by the banks. The old adage, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," Mr. Young said, is not taken seriously by the American people, for, consulting his statistics, he found that there are 85,000,000 borrowers in the United States who are unable, because of lack of proper security, to obtain loans from banks.

Talks were also given by James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, manager of the trade association department of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Leon Henderson of New York, director of the department of industrial law of the Russell Sage Foundation; and Franklin W. Ryan of Jersey City, vice-president of the National Cash Credit Corporation.

## HENRY FORD AGAIN ATTENDS SCHOOL OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

what small child, especially in Dearborn, has not heard of the great industrialist?

Then came Henry Ford in person. He shook each tiny hand and gave a word of welcome. The observer felt sure the manufacturer took occasion to let his thoughtlessly run back to the years when he occupied a seat in the little old building, and to his schoolmates.

## Old Primer and Speller Absent

Hats and caps swung from pegs that once held headgear of another style era, and tiny feet rested beneath the old-fashioned wooden desks that once knew only bare feet, dusty and grass-stained from scampings through the fields and woodlands. But here the shades of yesterday faded for the books on the worn

writing boards were not the primer and speller of that distant day.

Instead of arithmetics by Daybell, Colburn, Smith, and Alden; grammars by Smith, Brown, Murray and Kirkham, with National Philosophy, Watkins' Dictionary and the McGuffey Readers, the children will study the fresh, sparkling works that the finest of America's modern educational structures has produced. Instead of the lean, prim schoolmaster adept with willow switch, we have presiding Earl S. Nelson, former instructor at Henry Ford's Trade School and once a teacher of rural schools of Bad Axe, Mich.

The Scotch settlement school formerly stood at what is now Warren and Asbury Avenues, Detroit. Then, it was far in the country, for Detroit at that date was only a cluster of buildings south of Grand Circus Park. The school as reconstructed is called a perfect reproduction of the old structure. Kerosene lamps with brightly polished reflectors, serve on dark days and the building is heated by an old wood stove. But the pupils are brought to the schoolhouse by motorbuses instead of horse and buggy—those who do not walk.

## "Duck-on-the-Rock" Is There

In the days of old the pupils were segregated, boys seated on the right and girls on the left, with the smaller children in front, graduating in size and age back to the rear. The playgrounds were likewise separate. The hand bell is one used by the schoolmaster presiding in 1889, who got it 30¢ a month and "boarded around." The large bell that calls the children from play is one selected from Mr. Ford's antiques with a tone as near like the old bell used in Mr. Ford's school days as it was possible to procure.

The very rocks that Mr. Ford and companions used to play "duck-on-the-rock" with are preserved in the back yard. They were heavy rocks too for one slipped in the olden days, and dislodged a brick from the school foundation. The boys who went to school with Henry Ford will never forget that. Some of them attended the dedication.

A duplicate of the old stove rests on its brick foundation, as it did in days of yore. One of the older men, once a schoolmate of Mr. Ford's, recalled the kind of stove used in that time. The Detroit Stove Works' ancient catalogue pictured the heating device of long ago. To a list of customers who had received the last of the old stoves inquiries were sent, and at last one of the old heaters was located in an obscure village in northern Wisconsin. This stove was purchased, built up in spots and installed in the school.

The pupils of today attend the old school through a special arrangement made with the school board of District 7, whereby it is assured the children will receive as good, if not better, training than they would receive in the other schools.

The school will form one of the most important points of the quaint old American village, which is rapidly taking shape here. Soon travelers will sup in the old tavern, workmen will operate the saw and grist mills and the old village will be filled with living men and women. But none of these activities will seem more natural or human than the daily call of the old school bell as it peals its summons.

## Woman Gives College She Built to Association Free and Clear

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Back in the '80s, when higher education for women was just getting its start, Virginia Coffey took \$200 which she had saved from her salary as a teacher and started a girls' college of her own, patterned after her ideals of character education.

Now, at the international convention of the P. E. O., a sisterhood of 50,000 members, she has given her college, which built itself up into an accredited institution multiplying many times the original investment, adopted as a major project of the association.

She gave it to them free of debt. Coffey College, instead of belonging to one woman, now belongs to many thousands, who speak of it proudly as "our college."

The convention here, which has brought to Chicago some 800 delegates and probably 1000 other members, is laying plans for the expansion of this junior college in Nevada, Mo. One condition of the gift was that P. E. O. raise an endowment of \$200,000 for the institution. This is being done. The sisterhood has also chosen a new president, Dr. Mary Rose Prosser, who will relieve the founder from her heavy duties.

Hundreds of young women are being helped through other colleges by P. E. O. scholarships, reports to this biennial convention showed. In the last two years 900 girls trained themselves for professions, thanks to assistance from the sisterhood's \$500,000 loan fund. Mrs. Louise M. Henley stated. In the 22 years since the fund was started, 2800 girls have been helped to finish their training, the association figures. It gives its assistance chiefly to young women already started toward professional careers who would have to leave college if they were not able to borrow. In nearly all cases the loan is returned and used again to help other young women.

The growth of this society was visualized when portraits of its seven founders were presented preparatory to their hanging in the Memorial Library at Iowa Wesleyan College, which the P. E. O. gave the institution.

Mrs. Lulu C. Williams, who joined P. E. O. just 60 years ago in the year

## The Tribune WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

## THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1887. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agent.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## Living Is Snug Under the Heavy 12-Inch Thatch



## PENSION BILLS TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN ALBANY

Labor Legislation Increases  
Attention on Matter of  
Providing for Indigent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Legislation providing pensions for indigent workers is being adopted increasingly throughout the United States and Canada, and will be an important issue at Albany when the Legislature meets, according to speakers at a conference of the American Association for Labor Legislation, just held at the Women's City Club.

Pension systems are working successfully in seven provinces of Canada, the speakers declared, and 10 states and Alaska have recently adopted similar legislation. They called attention to the moderate cost of the systems and declared that such provision mitigates the difficulties confronting workers whose occupations have been absorbed by changed industrial conditions.

"The British Columbia Old-Age Pension Act has been in effect two years," E. H. S. Winn, chairman of the British Columbia Compensation and Pension Board, said, "and the cost for the second year, with over 4000 dependents receiving pensions, is about \$1,000,000, one-half of which is reimbursed to the Province by the Federal Government. Funds come entirely out of public taxes. Administration is local and the cost very low, about 1 1/2 per cent."

Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the Labor Law Association, described the provisions of the British Columbia pension law as "very similar to those of the standard bill proposed during the past six years by the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the American Association for Labor Legislation in this country."

"The creation of an official commission this year, under the chairmanship of State Senator S. C. Maslick," he said, "to recommend legislation on the subject in New York State next winter, makes consideration of the best form of administration of old-age assistance a vital matter here."

## Humanitarians! Everywhere

Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from \$1 up.

## Readers' Folding Desk

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## BURNETT'S ANILLA

MAKES MILK  
TASTE  
DELICIOUS

Use only  
teaspoonful and a little  
sugar to a glass

on your pantry  
shelf marks you as  
a person of discriminating  
taste. There  
is no substitute for  
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## Thatcher's Art Adds Quaint Touch to Village, but Craftsmen Are Few

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Although his numbers are dwindling, the thatcher still plies his trade in England. The efforts of lovers of beauty to preserve rural handicrafts are keeping his labors alive, even in a generation which finds few young men apprenticing themselves to the vocation.

"Why don't you teach someone to maintain the craft?" said a Cheshire land agent to an old thatcher. "They man pick it up," the old man answered. But so few are "picking it up" that thatching is likely to become a lost art unless idealists seek to maintain the old trade.

"At one time," said this retired thatcher, "I could rely on a full summer's work thatching stacks of hay and corn, but nowadays everybody's putting the harvests under a shed—four posts and a corrugated roof on top."

There is, however, more thatching

going on than meets the eye. Persons living in thatched cottages find that the roof of straw is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than slates. It may well be so, for the thatch is at least 12 inches thick. It is also claimed that a well-thatched roof is more snug and secure than slates in a gale.

Thatching is neither simple nor cheap. It takes a thatcher about a month to roof a small cottage. A skilled thatcher's wages are generally 10s. a day.

Wheat and rye are used in thatching; wheat is considered better than rye because in dry weather the rye is very brittle and breaks easily. The thatch is laid on by hand in uniform lengths of about 3 1/2 to 4 feet, with the assistance of a spittle. The courses are secured by wire laid horizontally across them and pegged in.

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR ARMY AIR CORPS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A shortage of nearly 300 flying officers in the Army Air Corps under the five-year expansion program has caused the War Department to issue regulations requiring graduates of the advanced flying school at Kelly Field, Texas, to remain in service two years.

This drastic departure from the previous practice of permitting graduates either to continue in the military service or enter the commercial field was considered necessary to assure completion of the program, which calls for 1650 regular and 550 reserve officers by June 30, 1932.

## CHICAGO TO RESTORE FINE ARTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—A contract for the restoration of the old Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, a relic of the Chicago World's Fair, has been formally approved by the South Park Board. The work, which is to cost \$2,722,140, will be completed in about 18 months. The building will then be used to house the Museum of Science and Industry, which Julius Rosenwald is helping to finance.

## MRS. McQUEEN OPENS NEW ENGLAND AIRPORT

TAMWORTH, N. H. (AP)—The Tamworth airport was opened here Sept. 13 with ceremonies featuring two women aviators.

Miss Ruth Nichols flew from Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. Ulysses Grant McQueen of Beverly, Calif., one of the originators of the recent women's air derby, gave the principal address. Mrs. McQueen, a summer resident here, spoke of the advantages of air travel. The first plane to land on the new field was piloted by J. F. Mosher of Haverhill.

## SECRETARY DAVIS SAYS 'WATCH TRUST LAWS'

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Sherman anti-trust laws should be closely studied and, if shown to be a contributing cause to unemployment, should be modified or repealed,

MOVABLE Assembly  
Seating, Sunday School  
Class Tables and Chairs  
Folding Chairs and Tables.  
Lecturers, suggestions and estimates on request.

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The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford

"Little" things are so important. Ankle-Fashioning in Nunn-Bush Oxfords may seem like a little thing—but it means no gapping at the ankle, no slipping at the heel.

\$8.50 to \$13.50. Style Book and name of nearest dealer on request. Also sold at the following exclusive—

Nunn-Bush Shoe Stores

NEW YORK—1462 Broadway  
133 Nassau St.  
BOSTON—6 School St.  
BROOKLYN—245 Grand St.  
CLEVELAND—309 Euclid Ave.  
DETROIT—1247 Griswold St.  
CHICAGO—42 N. Dearborn St.  
12 W. Jackson Blvd.  
115 So. Clark St.

DAYTON—23 E. Ludlow St.  
ST. LOUIS—706 Olive St.  
NEW ORLEANS—109 St. Charles St.  
MILWAUKEE—Three Davidson Sts.  
ST. PAUL—400 Robert St.  
OMAHA—1506 Farnam St.  
(World-Herald Bldg.)  
DENVER—307 Sixteenth St.  
SAN FRANCISCO—60 Kearny St.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared in addressing the American Industrial Lenders' Association in annual convention here.

The Secretary brought a message from President Hoover urging members of the association to work for "any legislation that might benefit the country." He said Hoover had accomplished more in his first six months in office than any of the three presidents under whom he had served had done in the same period.

## Farm Board Lends \$500,000 on Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Farm Board has approved a loan of \$500,000 to the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Association of Grand Forks, N. D. The loan is supplemental to one already granted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul, Minn.

The advance will be 10 cents a bushel on wheat held by the association, with a provision that the combined sums, obtained from the Intermediate Credit Bank and the Farm Board, shall not exceed \$1 a bushel. The board said this association was the first to qualify for the supplemental loans which the Farm Board has announced it was ready to make to co-operative grain growers' associations.

## BRITISH WANT ACTS IN OPIUM ISSUE

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The rejection by the fifth commission of a committee of inquiry into the causes of the failure of the Geneva convention to give the results expected in the matter of the opium traffic, was due to objection by the British delegation, which wanted acts and not words.

France supported the British proposal for a conference of manufacturing powers. Dr. Wu, China, pleaded that the consuming countries should be presented at an opium conference, for the opium question was more important to consumers than producers.

## ILLINOIS TAX LITIGATION ENDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Litigation extending over a period of nine years and involving \$1,117,392 closed here when 38 insurance companies incorporated outside of Illinois turned over this amount in taxes on premium receipts within the State to local government bodies before David M. Brothers, circuit judge.

## Richest Period of Egyptian Art Illuminated by Boston Expedition

Tomb Antedating First Pyramid Reveals Antiquities  
of Rare Interest—Museum of Fine Arts to Share  
Treasures With Cairo Government

Six generations of kings from the richest period of Egyptian history "have been pulled out of oblivion" by the Harvard-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition, declares Dr. George A. Reisner, head of the expedition, who has just returned to Boston after four years in Egypt.

The centuries illuminated by Dr. Reisner's work are described by him as the greatest creative period, not only in Egyptian art, but in Egyptian civilization in general. For this reason the antiquities excavated are of exceptional interest, and Dr. Reisner announces that a "satisfactory share" of them has been brought back to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and will be opened to public view in a short time.

The present discoveries were made on the plain of Giza, in the area lying eastward from the Pyramid Cheops—the "first Pyramid." Here, during the past four years, 20,000 square yards of royal cemetery have been excavated. When work began no Egyptologist was certain who the father of Cheops—the great pyramid builder—had been, and this missing link in Egyptian history left a great gap in knowledge of the Fourth Dynasty of Egyptian kings. But the clue was given by the discovery intact of the secret tomb of the mother of the king, Hetep-heres.

She was the daughter of Huni, the last king of Dynasty Three, and married Sneferu, who was probably a strong man from a minor branch of the family. From this couple all the kings of the Fourth Dynasty are descended.

When Hetep-heres lived there was not a single pyramid on the Giza plateau; the Sphinx had not been carved; not a single temple had been raised in upper Egypt, nor had the tombs at Thebes been made. That is to say, the present discoveries antedate all the antiquities of Egypt which are commonly viewed by travelers. They antedate the tomb of Tut-anh-Amen by about the length of the Christian era.

Yet at this early period—about 3000 B.C.—Egyptian art had been developing for 2000 years, Dr. Reisner explains, and had reached its purest and highest form. Although certain statues from the period have previously been found, the present discoveries are the only ex-

amples of Egyptian domestic architecture and design which are known in this dynasty, and none earlier are known.

Among the treasures revealed in the tomb were a bed and bed canopy, in simple, stately lines perfect in their proportion and symmetry. With these were an incrimbed box for storing the bed linen, a gold and ebony carrying chair, two armchairs, a jewel box containing anklets inlaid with dragonflies of blue turquoise, lapis lazuli, and carnelian; razors and knives of gold and copper; implements of flint; alabaster and pottery vessels, etc.

One little manicure implement was found, flat, with one end rounded and the other pointed, to be used exactly as similar ones are now, 5000 years later.

In the carrying chair, which Dr. Reisner regarded as one of his most precious finds, the wooden frame, dowels, pins and joinery had been so protected by gold cloth that instead of decaying they had simply shrunk to one-sixth of their original size. Because of this, complete reconstruction of the destructible parts of the chair has been possible, for the proportions of the shrunken wood were exactly as they had been when the chair was fashioned.

The expedition also excavated a line of forts built by kings of Dynasty Twelve in about 2000 B.C., along the Second Cataract of the Nile in the Sudan, which protected what was then the greatest foreign commerce of the world, that between the Egyptian kings and the tribes of the Sudan.

A satisfactory arrangement was made with the Egyptian authorities, Dr. Reisner explained, as to which treasures should remain in the Egyptian National Museum at Cairo and which should come to Boston. Most of the domestic articles will remain in Egypt, for they constitute a priceless and unduplicated record of Egyptian history, and that government retains all articles whose export would leave a gap.

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My name.....  
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If you have no nearby dealer, I can recommend the following:.....

I would like a copy of your de luxe booklet illustrating your 1929 models in color; also information as to where I can arrange to see and hear the new Kellogg.



## NEW ENGINEER HEAD INDORSES FLOOD CHANGE

### Mississippi Control Work to Undergo System of Decentralization

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. Lytle Brown, named Chief of Engineers by President Hoover to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, retired, wholeheartedly indorses the Hoover plan to reorganize the program of flood control and engineering work.

Upon Brigadier-General Brown devolves supreme responsibility, under the President, to tame the Mississippi, and to materialize any scheme for St. Lawrence waterway that can be negotiated with Canada.

General Brown came to Washington from Panama, not knowing the honor in store for him; read Carlyle's Sartor Resartus on the voyage as an alternative to worrying over what the trip was about, and now finds himself in complete accord with the President's sweeping plans for reorganization.

Following conversations with the President, General Brown defined the reorganization plan as a system of decentralization, designed to organize the army engineer work "by the locality rather than by the district or locality."

"I believe the Hoover plan of reorganization is absolutely sound," said General Brown. "It is my task to do what the commanding officer says, and in this instance it will be found that a greater measure of efficiency will be secured by naming three engineering officers with direct responsibility for the three huge projects before the Government."

Mr. Hoover will consult with General Brown on the appointment of the three army officers. One will direct new flood control work on the Mississippi, the second improvement of the upper Mississippi, the Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and other tributaries, and the third the work in the Great Lakes and the development which may be undertaken on the St. Lawrence waterway. Each project will require an amount of construction greater than that in the Panama Canal.

The man who will be at the head of all these undertakings is a rough and ready army officer, 57 years old, receiving about \$9000 annually. He will supervise expenditures of approximately \$100,000,000 annually. The equivalent pay in private life of the general would easily run as high as \$100,000. But General Brown is satisfied. Men in the army do not think about pay, he told an interviewer. There are other compensations, among them the feeling of public service which they render. Dressed in the plain, soft collar and civilian suits, with soft collar and plain black tie, the man who will be at the head of all Uncle Sam's military construction work and flood control program, is simple, plain-spoken and direct. With the non-

missioned, the President has recommended an increase in his rank from brigadier-general to major-general.

He does not plan to return to the Canal Zone, but will set about his task immediately and will be joined by his wife and six children—five boys and one girl—in the capital.

General Brown is a veteran in army service, but has not been active in engineering work for seven years. His last big construction task was in 1919, when he went to Florida, as district engineer, in charge of the construction of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals. Since then he has held various military commands prior to his present position.

The new chief of engineers was born in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1872, and received two degrees from Vanderbilt University before entering West Point in 1894. Later he was with the engineer troops at the Battle of San Juan Hill, and held a distinguished career in the Army since that time. He will retire in eight years.

## New York City Keeps Constitution Day

NEW YORK—The whole of New York City has just united with the rest of the public schools and patriotic societies in the observance of Constitution Day, commemorating the 142nd anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The steps of the Sub-Treasury at Wall and Nassau Streets, the spot where George Washington took his oath as the first President of this country, provided the scene for the most extensive exercises of the day. Under the auspices of the New York chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution a pledge of allegiance to the flag was read, and Brig.-Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury reviewed the framing of the Constitution.

In the public schools exercises were conducted by school principals, while lawyers, who have volunteered their services, addressed various school assemblies. Supreme Court Justice Salvatore Cotillo addressed more than 100 lawyers assembled in his room in observance of the anniversary. Exercises were also held in a large court room on the second floor of the Federal Building, where Judge Paul McCormick, a member of President Hoover's cabinet, was among those on the bench.

## MANHATTAN'S SKY LINE SOARS IN DOLLARS TOO

NEW YORK—An increase in property values in Manhattan "unparalleled anywhere in the world" has marked the last nine years and by Jan. 1 should equal the total valuation of the entire city nine years ago, according to reports just compiled by Borough President Julius Miller.

The figures for Jan. 1, 1929, were \$4,866,000,000. Mr. Miller's report shows. While there has been a rise in land values over this period, the chief factor in the phenomenal property growth has been construction. \$2,500,000 worth of new buildings having been added to the assessment rolls.

Woman Again Wins Barber Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For the second consecutive time a Connecticut woman barber has entered the annual state barbers' contest and taken the championship as being a man's occupation.

Mrs. Mary A. Ragall of this city for the second straight year won the championship at the fifth annual convention of the Connecticut Master Barbers' Association here this week.

## AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON  
COPELY  
"The Crooked Billet"  
First time in America—1 month in London

PLYMOUTH  
EVER, at 8:20  
Pop. 31 Mat. Sat.  
LAST 5 TIMES

NEW YORK CITY  
HENRY MILLER'S  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30  
Journey's End  
by R. B. Sherriff

NEW MOON  
with ROBERT GUS CHARLOTTE  
HALLIDAY SING LANSING  
Imperial Theat. 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30

FULTON  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
GAMBLING  
The Talk of the Town

THE MONITOR READER  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. (1) "Enter to Grow in Wisdom." (2) "Depart to Serve Better Thy Country and Thy Kind." (3) "Plenty of Room Up Front!"

2. A knife with a longer handle and shorter blade, so that one does not press the finger against the back of the blade cutting.

3. New fall colors.

4. "When all trace of the means to bring about the end has disappeared."

## Republican Leaders Swing Into Line on Tax Publicity

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee, moved that the committee make public the list and by a 10 to 4 count his motion prevailed. Voting in opposition were two Republicans and two Democrats, though both the latter had voted for the original resolution. Those in the negative were Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey; Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California; William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah; and Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Smoot explained his position on the ground that he has received numerous communications as to the contents of the list and therefore had come to the conclusion that it would be best to make them known. From other sources the information was forthcoming that Republican leaders were themselves in the matter because they wanted the interested parties to "know that they were being scrutinized."

The intention was also made in Republican quarters that it was likely that they would complete a list of their own. Such a list, it was said, could be expected to include large and profitable farm organizations.

From the Democratic side further evidence was disclosed showing the lack of unity among them on the subject. Phases of the tariff in the Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, seeking a higher tariff on silver, let it be known that he deemed the time past "when it would be practicable, if not impossible, to limit the consideration of tariff revision to any special products or articles."

As a fellow Democratic member, Elmer Thomas, from Oklahoma, has a proposal to confine the tariff revision to agricultural items, Mr. Pittman's announcement indicated that the Democrats unlike their Progressive allies were not united on the question, and as a result its chances for approval fade.

Practically every schedule in the tariff is represented on the prepared list, which follows:

National Biscuit Company, New York.  
Reddick Wheat Company, Niagara Falls.  
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Long Island City.  
Sealed Air Company, Chicago.  
Johnson Educator Food Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, Seattle.  
Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich.  
Corno Mills Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

Postum Company, Inc., New York.  
Cream of Wheat Company, Minneapolis.  
Ralston-Purina Company, St. Louis.  
Hecker H-O Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Armour & Co., Chicago.  
Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago.  
Pell Packing Company, Chicago.  
Libby-McNeil & Libby, Chicago.  
Mayer-Oscar & Co., Chicago.  
Veltee & Zunker, Chicago.  
Wilson & Co., Chicago.

Corn Products Refining Company, New York.  
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation, no address.  
Cary Maple Syrup Company, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

F. N. Johnson Maple Syrup Company, Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
Log Cabin Products Company, St. Paul.  
Amalgamated Sugar Company, Ogden, Utah.

American Beet Sugar Company, Denver.  
Chippewa Sugar Refining Company, Milwaukee.  
Columbia Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.  
Continental Sugar Company, Detroit.  
Franklin Sugar Company, Colorado Springs.

Spring City Company, Colorado Springs.  
Great Western Sugar Company, Denver.  
Gunnison Sugar Company, Salt Lake City.  
Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company, Toledo.

Holly Sugar Corporation, Colorado Springs.  
Loyton Sugar Company, Layton, Utah.  
Los Alamitos Sugar Company, Los Angeles.  
Lorenson River Sugar Company, Menominee, Mich.

Midwestern Sugar Company, Belmond, Ia.  
Michigan Sugar Company, Saginaw, Mich.  
Mt. Clemens Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.  
National Sugar Manufacturing Company, Sugar City, Colo.

Ohio Sugar Company, Ottawa, O.  
Shenandoah Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.  
Spreckels Sugar Company, San Francisco.  
Springville-Mapleton Sugar Company, Springville, Utah.

Toledo Sugar Company, Saginaw, Mich.  
Union Sugar Company, San Francisco.  
Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Salt Lake City.  
West Bay City Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.

American Sugar Refining Company, New York.  
Arbuckle Brothers, New York.  
California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, San Francisco.  
Colonial Sugars Company, New York.

Federal Sugar Refining Company, New York.  
Godchaux Sugars, Inc., New Orleans.  
Henderson Sugar Refinery, New Orleans, La.  
Imperial Sugar Company, Sugarland, Tex.

The W. J. McCahon Sugar Refining & Molasses Company, Philadelphia.  
National Sugar Refining Company, New York.  
Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia.

Revere Sugar Refinery, Boston.  
Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation, Savannah, Ga.  
United Cork Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis.  
Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, Boston.  
Florsheim Company, Chicago.  
United States Leather Company, New York.

Sun Chemical Company, Cleveland.  
Vulcan Match Company, no address.  
Philip Carey Company, Cincinnati.  
John E. Wilder, Chicago.

Kohl-Noor Pencil Company, New York.  
A. W. Faber, Newark, N. J.  
Sun Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.  
American Cyanamid Company, Warren, N. J.

Dattett Co., New York.  
Bakelite Corporation, New York.  
Celaus Corporation, Cumberland, Md.  
Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind. and Peoria, Ill.

Corn Products Refining Company, New York.  
Eagle Pencil Company, New York.

Argon and Pekin, Ill. Kansas City, Mo. and Edgewater, N. J.  
Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

General Chemical Company, New York.  
Gidden Company, Cleveland.  
Grasselli Chemical Company, Inc. (subsidiary of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington).  
Shortridge (R.), Senator from California.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky.  
Koppers Company of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh.  
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.  
Matheson Alkali Works, Inc., Niagara Falls.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.  
Monsanto Chemical Workers, St. Louis.  
National Aniline and Chemical Company, Buffalo.  
Smet Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sharpes Solvents Corporation, Belle, Va.  
Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Union Carbide & Carbon Company Corporation, New York.  
United States Industrial Alcohol Company, New York.

Vanadium Corporation of America, New York.  
Westvaco Chemical, New York.  
Armstrong Cork Company, Pittsburgh.  
United Cork Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow, Mass.

Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill.  
By-Products Coke Corporation, Chicago.  
Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston.

Harrison Watch Company, Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Ingersoll Rand Company, New York.  
International Paper Company, Portland, Me.  
Otis Steel Company, Chicago.

Boville Manufacturing Company, Coville, Conn.  
Bridgman Manufacturing Company, Naugatuck, Conn.  
Delong Hook & Eye Company, Philadelphia.

Fin Pin Company, Derby, Conn.  
Union Pin Company, Winsted, Conn.  
Savage Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works, Bridgeport, Conn.

Reliance Coke & Furnace Company, Pittsburgh.  
Browning Arms Company, Ogden, Utah.  
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, O.

Shouse Says Tariff Bill New \$1,000,000,000 Load

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—The assertion that the administration tariff bill would raise the cost of living to American consumers "somewhere between \$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000," was made here by J. Shouse, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee. He was here in conference with Kentucky party leaders.

"Our executive committee's activities have been principally in the direction of doing what we could to oppose the enactment of the most extortionate tariff bill that has ever been sought to put over on the country," said the statement.

"I would remind you that during the campaign there was no thought of any general tariff revision, still less any suggestion of a rise all along the line."

The Democratic chairman said President Hoover's call for the extra session of Congress "afforded the opportunity, which was taken full advantage of, to make a general tariff raid."

The Administration leaders raised the duties in nearly 1000 schedules, shutting off any chance to curb the looting by gag rules unparalleled in the history of Congress.

"The project covers almost every square mile of arid area in Turkey down to the Afghan border and northward to the forty-second parallel, which is at the mouth of the Amudarya River, and includes the great plains over which Tamerlane, Alexander the Great and other warriors marched their conquering hosts."

"The Russian Imperial Government of other days set out to conquer Turkey by military exploits but the Soviet regime is wisely using more peaceful and productive methods of conquest by making the rivers give refreshment to thousands of square miles of new human habitations, hundreds of thousands of cattle and camels and millions of acres of agricultural products."

"By this vast system of irrigation the Soviet Government by its decision will probably make the greatest single contribution to human advancement in this remote and desolate part of middle Asia since Russia was founded 1000 years ago."

"In some parts of the Great Kizil Kum Desert cotton was cultivated 10,000 B. C., but these plantations have long since been obliterated by the shifting sands. With expert help the Soviet Government intends to make the rivers in Turkestan do for this enormous barren area what the rivers of California and other states have done for American waste lands."

Mr. Shouse said that "it looks now as if the so-called flexible tariff provision of the measure will be forced out of the bill by the efforts of the Democrats."

## Philadelphia Takes Steps to Improve Port

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
PHILADELPHIA—An engineering study of the Port of Philadelphia by a committee of representative figures in the city's industrial and economic structure has been proposed by the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the port tonnage survey which has been completed recently. The city will help and the aid of the United States Government will be sought.

"The Chamber of Commerce executives believe that Philadelphia as a port has a definite position in foreign and domestic trade, and this position must be maintained and strengthened," said George W. Elliott, general secretary of the chamber, in outlining the purpose of the survey. "It is the feeling of these executives, however, that in a question of such importance the proper preliminary must be in hand before the public is faced with an issue that will require the very best and most comprehensive plan that can be devised."

"At the conclusion of the survey we hope to be in possession of a report and plan that for the first time will definitely establish the real value of the port and settle once for all the question in which the port should be developed."

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Sundays 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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We chose the smartest of the Queen Quality models for you—flattering, feminine styles. In the designs we know you like. We invite you to come and try on this model—or as many others as you please. Prices from \$4 to \$12.50.

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We chose the smartest of the Queen Quality models for you—flattering, feminine styles. In the designs we know you like. We invite you to come and try on this model—or as many others as you please. Prices from \$4 to \$12.50.

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## WIDE IRRIGATION TO GIVE RUSSIA BIG COTTON CROPS

### Project, Largest of Kind in Modern Times, Will Transform Steppes

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
MOSCOW—Convinced that only by adoption of modern American irrigation methods can Russia produce sufficient cotton for its own needs, the Soviet Government has decided upon a gigantic irrigation enterprise in Russian Turkestan.

The project will entail a total expenditure of 500,000,000 rubles (about \$250,000,000), Arthur Powell Davis, formerly head of the United States Reclamation Service, was designated by the Government to supervise this project, which will extend over a period of five years. It is expected to make fertile an arid section as large as the State of Massachusetts.

This is one of the largest single irrigation enterprises afoot today and when finished is expected to make the Soviet Union independent of the United States and Egypt for raw cotton supplies. Sixty per cent of the irrigated land will be devoted to cotton culture and the balance to production of wheat, other cereals, fruits and vegetables.

To irrigate the vast sandy plains and parched plateaus of the unending Gobi and Kuldarya Steppes, which means "hungry desert," Davis and his assistants will flood millions of acres of land with water from the 1,500-mile long Amudarya River, the largest stream in Asiatic Russia, which the natives call "The Strever of Life" because it bears the same relation to them that the Nile does to Egypt.

The Sirdarya River, which the inhabitants call "The River of Gold" also will be utilized.

Mr. Davis, who is now in Moscow consulting the government engineers, told newspapermen:

"The project covers almost every square mile of arid area in Turkey down to the Afghan border and northward to the forty-second parallel, which is at the mouth of the Amudarya River, and includes the great plains over which Tamerlane, Alexander the Great and other warriors marched their conquering hosts."

"The Russian Imperial Government of other days set out to conquer Turkey by military exploits but the Soviet regime is wisely using more peaceful and productive methods of conquest by making the rivers give refreshment to thousands of square miles of new human habitations, hundreds of thousands of cattle and camels and millions of acres of agricultural products."

"By this vast system of irrigation the Soviet Government by its decision will probably make the greatest single contribution to human advancement in this remote and desolate part of middle Asia since Russia was founded 1000 years ago."

"In some parts of the Great Kizil Kum Desert cotton was cultivated 10,000 B. C., but these plantations have long since been obliterated by the shifting sands. With expert help the Soviet Government intends to make the rivers in Turkestan do for this enormous barren area what the rivers of California and other states have done for American waste lands."

Mr. Shouse said that "it looks now as if the so-called flexible tariff provision of the measure will be forced out of the bill by the efforts of the Democrats."

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## ACCOUNTANCY REACHES NEW PUBLIC STATUS

### Tax Requirements and Demands of Business Open Up Fresh Fields

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Tax requirements, demands of bankers and other business men and the tendency toward nationalization of industry have changed the status of the public accountant. It was asserted here at the meeting of the American Institute of Accountants by George S. Oliver, of Indianapolis, Ind., who reported a special examination made by him at the direction of the institute into public accounting practices.

Due to financial requirements of the World War, stated Mr. Oliver, federal income taxes have become the important single disbursement by most businesses, and the need for an accurate determination of taxable income and invested capital calls for constructive work on the part of the public accountant. Owners and managers of businesses have come to realize the value for credit purposes of reports from independent accountants.

Chain grocery stores were defended by Albert H. Morrill of Cincinnati, O., who stated that they save consumers \$300,000,000 annually. It has remained for the chain stores to provide the most promising agency for solving the difficult problem of distribution costs, he said.



## AIR MAIL LINES FORGING LINKS IN WORLD AMITY

Herbert Hoover Jr. Reports  
Advances in Radio's  
Aid to Fliers

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A prediction that international airmail and express service will be started within a year was made to the National Air Traffic Conference here by Dr. Wilhelm Adler, financial director of the German Lufthansa Air Corporation. This organization has already made arrangements with most of the neighboring countries for such a service and plans a transatlantic route starting from Germany, thence across Spain, the Canary Islands to Pernambuco, Brazil and north to the United States.

The Deutsche Lufthansa now operates a subsidiary airline between Ecuador and Colombia, and Dr. Adler said plans for a connection to North American lines had been considered. "We hope that the establishment of these connecting air lines across the Atlantic and between the Americas will be another link in the chain of international good will," Dr. Adler said. "The air lines of Europe are the greatest single factor in the development of an international political situation suggesting such things as Briand's 'United States of Europe'."

"As we develop a world-wide transport system, we have more and more need for uniform currency, and even an international language; it makes plain the need for economic union."

Novel inventions, including a device for picking up mail "on the fly" shared honors with aviation's old friend, radio, at the closing sessions of the conference. The mail "pick up" arrangement, which is to replace the old intricate catapulting equipment, will be ready for general use within a few months, it was reported.

Radio, keeping the flier informed of weather conditions and guiding him to his destination, was regarded as the chief immediate agent leading to faster and more reliable air

travel. The report of the committee on radio and communications, headed by Herbert Hoover Jr., told of past accomplishments and future plans in this field.

Effective receivers for beacon use have been developed by several manufacturers, young Hoover's committee reported. As transport lines are establishing their own chains of ground stations, the addition of this tremendous factor of safety is fast becoming a fact.

The Committee on Airports advised that the time is here when many terminal city airports should be restricted to transport lines only. Air schools and indiscriminate private flying over such ports add to the hazards and cut down flying time. Central or closest-in ports should be passenger stations only; hangars, shops and serving facilities should remain at outlying fields, the committee stated.

The Committee on Publicity and Advertising, headed by G. E. Everett of Transcontinental Air Transport, deplored "stunt" aviation in its report. The so-called heroics of flying merely clutter real progress, it was charged. Airports should be international centers and beauty spots, not merely greasy service stations for planes, a committee headed by W. A. Patterson of Boeing Air Transport reported.

## American Travel Agents Tour Abroad

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Forty representatives of leading travel agencies of the United States recently started from Paris on a comprehensive educational tour of Europe which will end with a week's stay in Great Britain.

These men have been sent by banks, trust companies and travel agents to learn more about the business of "selling Europe" to their clients and customers. Although engaged daily throughout the year in travel work, not more than three or four of the party had traveled in Europe before.

Five weeks are being spent in touring France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Belgium. In each country the travel agents are being officially welcomed and accompanied by a representative of the Government.

The Travel Association of Great Britain will welcome the party when it arrives in London on Oct. 14.

## PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE TO AID NATIONS OF WEST

Natural Scientists Hold Initial Session—Allocating Cost of Meeting

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—While it is generally anticipated that the result of the first meeting of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, now in session here, will, upon adjournment, have chiefly limited its activities only to matters of routine, statutes, regulations, and an organization program, the result will be the laying of a foundation upon which it is hoped and anticipated the nations of Western Hemisphere will build a correlation of projects and international surveys of importance which the attending delegates feel will lead to a notable stimulus in geographic, geologic and historic relations between all the participating countries.

A close spirit of co-operation between the United States, Mexico, Central and South American countries has characterized the meeting. With seats reserved for them in the conference room at the School of Mines here, Argentine and Venezuelan are up to the present the only nations of the new world as yet unrepresented at the meeting, where addresses have been heard from the American representatives in English, from the Brazilian delegation in Portuguese and from those of other nations in Spanish.

Pedro C. Sanchez, chief of the department of geographical and climatological studies of the Ministry of Agriculture, is presiding over the sessions, at which the United States is represented by Lawrence Martin of the Congressional Library, George B. Winton, professor of Latin-American history at Vanderbilt University, and Dr. William Bowie, representative of the National Geographic Society. The majority of the Central and South American countries are represented by their diplomatic envoys in Mexico City.

The advancement of natural science is the keynote of the meeting which delegates of the smaller West Indies and Central American countries are supporting with a like enthusiasm shown by representatives of the United States, Mexico and the

larger South American states. Mexico, because of its intermediary position between the southern states of Central and South America and the United States, the chairman, Mr. Sanchez, announced, is grateful for the honor the establishment of headquarters of the institute here brings with it, and to further the success of the ultimate intelligent aims of the institute has selected a suitable site for the installation of the institute's directorate.

Up to the present, four major committees have been appointed. They are the executive committee, composed of American, Cuban, Brazilian and Honduran delegates, whose task it will be to select the governing body of the institute. The quota committee is called upon to establish the amount each national shall contribute toward meeting the financial obligations. A formulated program of this committee consists in assessing each nation \$1000, plus \$250 for each 1,000,000 inhabitants of the respective countries; thus it is estimated that the United States will contribute the largest share toward the upkeep of the institute, which will meet in alternate sessions either every two or three years.

Delegates of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti compose this committee. The committee of organization is composed of representatives of the United States, Cuba, Peru, Paraguay and Honduras. The fourth committee is the drafting committee, represented by Panama, Paraguay and Nicaragua.

Dr. Bowie's address to the delegates in which he pointed out the value of natural science as a medium of international understanding was received with warm response by the Latin-American representatives, with particular approval being voiced at his suggestion that officials of the institute could not be re-elected to office.

## GERMAN WAR DEBTS BUILD LISBON ARSENAL

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LISBON — Lisbon's new naval arsenal being built on the left bank of the Tagus will be a great improvement on the old one, situated in the center of Lisbon, the size and general condition of which have for years been condemned as inadequate. Several hundreds of workmen are employed on the new building. German machinery sent to Portugal as part payment of the war debt has greatly contributed toward the rapid development of the work. Near the arsenal an embankment is being built. The arsenal is built on spacious and modern lines.

## PHILADELPHIA TO INVESTIGATE CITY'S PAY ROLL

\$50,000 to Be Spent to Analyze Wages Account of \$37,000,000

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**  
PHILADELPHIA — The municipal government is being asked to spend \$50,000 to analyze, classify and survey a municipal pay roll that costs the taxpayers \$37,000,000 a year, and growing at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually.

The request comes from the Bureau of Municipal Research, which believes that such a survey will be of incalculable benefit to city budget makers, and at the same time make every city employee give a full day's work for a full day's pay.

A request for such a survey was made by the Mayor, Harry A. Mackey, early this year in a special message to the City Council. He points out that the appropriate ordinances for 1929, for instance, showed 272 clerks at 18 different rates of pay, ranging from \$1100 to \$4500 a year. "There is no doubt," the Bureau's statement continues, "that the Council

itself would be one of the main beneficiaries of this classification and survey because that body must fix the pay of each of the 22,000 employees of the city-county government. "Councilmen want to do this job fairly and intelligently, but it is manifestly impossible when pay roll requests come to them in meaningless and innumerable titles. If the 272 so-called clerks were known by titles that actually indicated the class and grade of work each one was required to do, councilmen would be able to exercise some discrimination and could set standards for compensation for each grade of clerk, making the pay of all clerks conform to the standards set for their respective grades."

## KENYA TO INITIATE NATIVE DAIRY TRADE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Kenya Colony is making a new experiment in attempting to start a native (non-European) dairy industry. If successful, it expects to add \$5,000,000 annually to the present wealth of that colony. The European colonists dairying will be much assisted by the opening of the extension of the Tanga railway to Arusha. This is a large center of European settlement on both sides of the Kenya and Tanganyika boundary (though the line runs entirely through the latter) which will open up the highlands of Mount Meru.

## Eastern States Exposition Shows Substantial Progress

Exhibits at Springfield Illustrate Modern Solutions of Old Problems—Agricultural College Wins Trophy for Dairy Products

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many evidences of the growth of the Eastern States Exposition as an institution that caters to the northeastern states in a common movement for progress and development are observed in the fair now in progress. At the luncheon of the governors, simple and informal in its nature, a note of sincerity and cordiality was struck that has been reiterated on various occasions through the week.

Exhibits in and around the industrial arts building tell in a graphic way of the manner in which farm problems are being solved with the aid of new devices. They show how it is possible for a family remote from a gas or electric plant to possess these modern advantages through ingenious farm installations that increase production and bring new comfort and luxuries into the home. In the 4-H club building are impressive evidences of progress made

by these juvenile groups in the handicraft pursuits as well as in growing the stock and producing crops. It has been known that the Foster mansion in the New England village, where many women editors met, is to become permanent headquarters for American Home Makers Inc., and that this and some of the other units of the village group will have heating arrangements so that they can be utilized for meetings at all seasons of the year. A bronze trophy has been awarded the Massachusetts Agricultural College team, which took the highest rank in judging dairy products. The old church from Salisbury, N. H., was the scene on Wednesday of a Biblical pageant, "The Adoration of the Kings and Shepherds," given by 4-H Club members under the auspices of the New England Town and Country Church Commission. The annual dog show opened with about 500 entries representing 40 breeds and including as many as 25 champions.

## Of All New York's Statues, This One, to Mary Murray, to Honor Woman

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—New York's marble-pedestaled multitude, commemorative of so many past events and persons that scarcely a square and open space is without its historical marker, has an omission. Marble and bronze and granite figures there are galore—a plethora of them—yet among them is "no monument to perpetuate the memory of any American woman's heroism or sacrifice—merely a bronze tablet or two to mark some hallowed spot."

So reports the Thirty-fourth Street-Midtown Association, and, to meet the lack, it has just announced plans to form a committee of representatives of patriotic and civic bodies in New York City to sponsor the erection at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street of a memorial to Mary Murray, heroine of the Revolutionary War.

It is now 153 years since the wife of the Quaker merchant for whom Murray Hill was named opened her door to Sir Henry Clinton and his dashing brother "redcoats" and pressed them to be her guests at luncheon. They stayed and, by dint of her charm and lavish entertaining, were for two hours forgetful of their intention to deploy and cut off some 4000 of Washington's troops, in retreat from the lower end of Manhattan, from the main body entrenched at Harlem Heights.

It was her memorable service, says the statement of the association, that permitted General Putnam and his men to regain the upper island and play an important part the following day in the successful Battle of Harlem Heights, fought where is now Columbia University. The proposed memorial would be adjacent to Mrs. Murray's home, the Grange, which was near to what is now Park Avenue and Thirty-Seventh Street. Besides Mary Murray, the association would commemorate "all those

conspicuous women who played their part in a notable way during Colonial and Revolutionary days."

The Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution and other societies will be invited to assist in the memorial, and so that as a work of art it may be comparable with its historical significance, an architectural competition for the design and selection of the architect is contemplated.

## ART WORKS PLANNED FOR BRISBANE SCHOOLS

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRISBANE, Queensl.—Brisbane schools are laying a sound foundation for the artistic development of children. Recently a committee was appointed by the agent-general in London for the purchase of works of art to be hung in schools. Teachers in the remote country schools will have opportunity to see the pictures, and to arrange for copies to be taken for their schools, where children are encouraged to display their artistic abilities.

## Burkhardt's Presenting

the newest things in Hats,  
Haberdashery and Clothing,  
for Fall.

BURKHARDT BROS CO  
8-10-12 East Fourth Street  
CINCINNATI

## BOBBINK & ATKINS



## Old-Fashioned Hardy Plants

For Early Autumn Planting  
More than 200 varieties of German Iris, Japanese Iris and Iris species, are grown in our nursery. These include the late introductions, as well as older varieties that are well known. We can supply irises for plantings of any magnitude. If you intend to plant irises ask for our special list.

Herbaceous Perennials, Japanese Perennials, and Tree Perennials are produced in quantity in our Peony fields. The varieties range from the old-fashioned May-flowering Peony to the most valued introductions of recent years. If you intend to plant Perennials this fall ask for our special list.

Our catalogue of "Hardy Herbaceous Plants" describes and prices old-fashioned flowers for perennial gardens, rock gardens, woodland plantings, ground covers, and plants for dry soils and moist places. A copy will be mailed to those who intend to plant perennials.

Our Specialties—Magnolias, Azaleas, Lilacs, Cotoneasters, Japanese Maples, Weeping Flowering Cherries, Red and White Dogwood, grafted Blue Spruce, Koster and Moribund varieties.

In your request for catalogue it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant. We issue several catalogues.

We are in a position to fill orders of any magnitude.

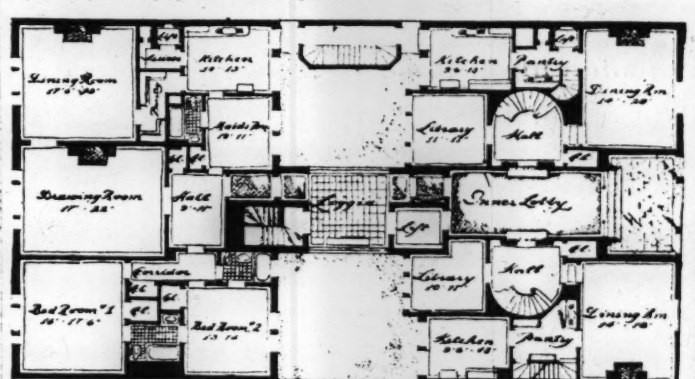
BOBBINK & ATKINS  
Rutherford, New Jersey  
Please mention the Monitor.

## 274 Beacon Street

(on Water Side near Dartmouth St.)

The following Cooperative apartments are now for sale to approved purchasers:  
**Triplex Apartment**—In effect a small town house, eleven rooms with private entrance and two-story hall with spiral staircase. Price \$27,500.  
**Two Duplex Apartments**—Nine and eleven rooms, with interesting and individual architectural treatment. Prices \$27,500 and \$38,500.  
**Seven-Room Apartment**—Unusually attractive layout, with the distinctive private entrance that is typical of the building. Price \$18,500.

The space occupied by the above can still be rearranged to afford apartments of almost any size at prices in proportion to those quoted.



Plan showing seven-room apartment (extra maid's room in basement) and first floor of Triplex Apartments.  
George C. Whiting, Architect.

## HARRISON O. APTHORP CO.

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## Why...? Mediterranean cruises

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LET'S be practical about the Mediterranean. It has cradled five world civilizations... covers three thousand years of culture... is the world's most concentrated area of contrasting cities, nations, races.

To do the complete Mediterranean takes 73 days... from sleepy Madeira to classic Athens... from lava-crusted Pompeii to mystic Byzantium. And besides these "usuals," the added treats of Spain's fiestas... Slavic Dubrovnik... romantic Majorca... veiled Algiers... quaint Greek Corfu... and 18 full days in the Holyland and templed Egypt.

This, the doubled Canadian Pacific Mediterranean cruise program for next winter. Empress of Scotland, 25,000 gross tons, sails February 3; Empress of France, 18,350 gross tons, February 13. Both from New York... both with Canadian Pacific guidance, ship and shore. As low as \$900. Which will you take?

ROUND-THE-WORLD Cruise sails Dec. 2 from New York. 137 days. Empress of Australia.

Booklets, ship-plans, reservations from your own agent, or

## Canadian Pacific

District Office, L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston Street, Boston

## How an eminent Surgeon



uses the foremost bank  
in New England

HE OPENED an account as a complement to an officer of the bank—as many accounts begin. It grew, evidently faster than he had realized. For one day the officer telephoned him that his balance was conceivably greater than his current need. The doctor was surprised. "You think I might well invest some part of it?" he asked.

A representative of The First National Corporation called on the doctor and gave him his second surprise. For instead of offering him a specific security he asked if he might review the list of stocks and bonds already owned. The surgeon gave him his list.

A WEEK LATER he received a written report recommending and justifying several changes and additions. He liked the changes, liked the idea of a balanced investment program, and liked the way the bank was taking hold of his affairs.

As a result all his stocks and bonds are held in the bank's custody today. Dividends are credited to his account, coupons are clipped, collected and deposited for him. Whenever the account reaches a specific figure, further purchases are made. Twice a year he receives a detailed statement. Once a year he signs his tax returns, which are made up for him by the bank.

In addition, he has nominated the bank

executor and trustee under his will; he goes to Europe every summer on steamship tickets procured by the bank's Travel Department; he carries the bank's Letter of Credit and Travelers Cheques; the bank's European representatives have given him material assistance on the other side; during his absence his silver is stored in the bank's vaults.

THIS SURGEON is outspoken in his comment on the usefulness of the bank. If his advice were followed, every professional man in eastern Massachusetts would at once get in touch with an officer of The First National Bank of Boston, tell his financial story and say, "What can you do for me?"

## The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ ★ 1929

Capital & Surplus  
\$50,000,000

New England's largest financial  
institution



## NAVAL PARLEY AVOIDS ISSUE OF AUXILIARIES

Ability to Turn Merchant  
Ships to War Purposes  
Long a Problem

By JAMES L. WEST  
WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the underlying causes of the disruption of the tri-partite naval limitation conference at Geneva in 1927 has received comparatively little consideration in the public discussions of the present Anglo-American negotiations. This is the question of naval auxiliaries—swift, peace-time passenger liners capable of immediate conversion into six-inch gun cruisers and commerce raiders in time of war. Great Britain has a preponderance of this type of craft, totaling in excess of 2,000,000 tons, with a ratio of some four or five to one as compared to the United States.

It is well established that this potential cruiser strength for Britain was the motivating influence on the thought of American naval experts in demanding for this country a large fleet of 8-inch gun cruisers both during the 1927 parley and the present Anglo-American negotiations.

While consideration of these auxiliaries never reached the point of open discussion at Geneva, the American delegates always had this in view, and they were of the firm opinion that it was the same consideration which moved the British in their insistence on limiting 8-inch gun cruisers to a very few, with the bulk of the cruiser fleet made up of 6-inch gun craft.

Since the small cruiser can carry only a limited number even of 6-inch guns, it would prove no match for a fast merchantman armed with half again or twice as many guns of the same caliber. Consequently the American naval opinion held to the 8-inch gun ship as the only permissible type under the Washington arms treaty that could cope with the large and fast liners.

Presumably the Navy General Board believes the fleet of twenty-one eight-inch gun cruisers for

which the United States now is contending will be capable of meeting American needs, not only in the matter of rounding out the battle fleet but also in keeping the seas fairly clear of the big auxiliary raiders.

During the early days of the World War, Germany clearly demonstrated the value of the converted merchantmen as commerce raiders by sending forth the Prinz Eitel Frederick and the Kronprinz Wilhelm as well as several small craft to prey upon British commerce. They roamed the seas unmolested for several months, destroying millions of dollars of British bottoms and cargoes much needed in the prosecution of the war against the central powers.

These raiders were able to escape the vigilance of the British cruisers and finally put into Hampton Roads because of a shortage of fuel and stores. They were interned there and later taken over by the American Government after the United States entered the World War.

### King and British Premier Discuss Naval Conference

SANDRINGHAM, Norfolk, Eng., (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Isabel have left the country home of King George and Queen Mary and returned to London after their short visit, during which the King had had several long talks with the British monarch, presumably concerning the prospective Anglo-American naval agreement and the proposed five-power disarmament conference.

While Mr. MacDonald talked with the King, Isabel visited with Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales, who arrived at Sandringham by airplane for a few days visit with his parents. The King's conference with the head of the Government is one of the few serious political discussions held since he arrived here for his summer holidays.

### Australia Pledges Aid

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—In stating that the Australian Government was being kept closely informed of the Anglo-American negotiations, the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, said the Government would gladly welcome every effort to take a further step toward naval disarmament. He declared Australia would give all the assistance possible.

### COMPANY TO OPERATE 12 'CHAIN' HOTELS

NEW YORK (AP)—The proposed acquisition of 12 leading hotels in the United States and Canada was announced by a new company organized under the name of United International Hotels, Inc.

In addition to these hotels, the company will have management agreements and purchase options on 10 other hotels, the whole of these properties having a capacity of 10,351 rooms. Hotels involved in the plan are located in New York, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Rochester, Erie and Harrisburg, Pa., Newark and Akron, O.

## LIFE ON FARM SHOWS STEADY RISE SOCIALLY

Good Roads, Telephone, Radio, Automobile Do Much  
to Remove Isolation

Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretive articles in the modern rural conditions written for The Christian Science Monitor by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of rural America. This is the last of the series.

By BENSON Y. LANDIS

There are many new doors from the rural community to the world, and isolation has either passed or is passing in most sections of the United States. Good roads, telephones, radio and many other doors have brought far-reaching changes. There is more leisure, but because the machine age has made his entry and because rural people have come to want more time from work.

An interesting development is the way the agricultural press is urging opportunities in public life. It is common now for farm papers to organize tours, for example, to the national parks. It appears that these tours are well patronized and that the vacation idea is spreading.

In spite of many changes, the fact that rural life is much more satisfying than it was even a decade ago, many social handicaps remain. By all recognized tests farm children, and those in the village up to 2,500 population, do not have equality of opportunity in public life.

With our alleged universal interest in children, with all of our professions of interest in equality of opportunity, consider these facts from the Bureau of Education: In rural communities are found 53 per cent of the pupils and 58 per cent of the teachers in public schools of the United States.

Twenty-five and seven-tenths per cent of rural children between 15 and 18 years are in secondary schools as compared with 71.7 per cent of urban children.

Four and six-tenths per cent of the rural children and 12.8 per cent of the urban children enter colleges. The average length of the rural school term is 156 days—of the urban, 183 days.

### Average Salary Is Small

The average annual salary of all teachers, supervisors and principals in rural communities is \$555, in urban communities \$1878.

A few years ago the American Library Association found that more than four-fifths of our rural population did not have access to public libraries, whereas an equal proportion of the urban population did.

Several years ago the Department of Agriculture found that out of 1657 representative home-makers on farms 1209 had no vacation for a year. "Hundreds of thousands of children" are at work on the 6,000,000 farms of the United States. The Federal Children's Bureau reports:

"Even in midwinter... the census of 1920 found more than 500,000 boys and girls from 10 to 15 years old working in agriculture. How many there may be when farm operations are at their height no one knows."

The majority of the boys and girls reported in 1920 are engaged in agriculture (569,824 out of 647,309) were working on home farms. Still, many thousands were reported as hired laborers and if the census count had been made at a rush season—for example, during the harvest months—the number would have been augmented by thousands of others.

Eighty-four per cent of these child workers are found in 12 states. The majority in these states work mainly in cotton and tobacco and on tenant farms.

Rural social improvement is being carried on in many different enterprises. There is a definite "movement for books" being led by the American Library Association, the granges, the extension workers, and others. The movement for books has resulted in the organization of 260 county libraries in the United States. During 1928, 17 county libraries were organized; during 1927, 20. The county library either has branches in local communities or sends its "bookmobile" from place to place in order to give rural people access to libraries.

### Progress Has Been Steady

Constant progress has been made in rural education. Consolidation has gone on steadily, though obviously not all rural schools can or should be consolidated. Rural educators have put great reliance upon trained supervisors, who have wrought changes by encouraging and teaching our poorly trained rural teachers. Parent-teacher associations are very active in many areas. Rural school

buildings are becoming better and better, and community use of school buildings seem to be increasing.

There are stirrings in rural adult education. Some state leagues of women voters report great interest among rural women. Clubs among farm and village women are appearing in larger numbers and many have an educational purpose. Many of the women who studied the management of kitchens under federal home demonstration agents, have gone on to home beautification, child care and current events.

The problem of child labor in agriculture is being solved gradually by the improvement and enforcement of school attendance laws. Child labor in agriculture is not susceptible to the same sort of controls as that in the cities. Farmers generally would have nothing to do with the children's amendment. They are apprehensive of any federal regulation of work on the farms.

Rural people and the agricultural press are generally supporters of prohibition as one means of making "the good neighborhood."

Rural electrification is increasing everywhere, with obvious social as well as economic results.

There is probably greater interest than ever in lightening the economic and housekeeping duties of the farm wife.

Some farm papers are promoting interest in more beautiful rural highways and the removal of roadside advertising.

There are now 32 national agencies which have special rural departments or render special services in rural social organization. The organization of the rural service of the various agencies may be traced to the influence of the report of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission.

Some of the best evidences of the social satisfactions of rural life come from the surveys which show the large numbers of people who are moving from town and city to the farm.

There has never really been an organized back-to-the-land movement in the United States, except perhaps among limited urban groups. Usually if one urges people to go to the land they do not go. But the reports of the Department of Agriculture during the past two years contain the information that larger numbers of persons are moving from town or city to the farm. The figures indicate that about 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 such persons have migrated to the farm each year since 1922. This movement is largely overlooked because there is a movement away from farms that has been much larger.

### Not So Many Leave Farms

During 1927 and 1928 the movements to the farm were so large, however, that the net decline of the farm population was much less than at any time for six or eight years. This is evidence that the satisfactions of farm life compare favorably with those of urban life for many people. In one Ohio township it has been found that 8.5 per cent of the wives of farmers were born in village, town or city.

Recently the Department of Agriculture received personal statements from 1167 persons who left city, town or village for the farm. Their explanations for the reason for this change are thus summarized by Dr. C. J. Galpin of the department:

"The outstanding fact about these persons is that 86.7 per cent had previously had farm experience. One-third and more of those who had had previous experience had owned farms before, and one-third had tried farming at being tenants. These migrants had an average of 2.1 children to the family, classified as follows: 1.9 to families of owners, 2.5 to tenants, 2.4 to hired men. They were men in the early prime of life."

About two-thirds of these migrants found that they could make a better living on the farm than in the city. Let us summarize now the inducements which brought about the change from city, town or village occupation to farming: High cost of living in cities weighed with those who became hired men on farms. That they were tired of city life induced a considerable percentage of these people to seek the farm. The farm's offer of an independent life prevailed with others."

"Evening Flower Purses" Harry Hornecker of East Orange, N. J., hastily and expertly gathered together a half dozen sweetheart roses, some bachelor's buttons, some baby's breath and maidenhair fern, together with an "evening flower purse" made of pink feathers, and out of these materials evolved an attractive small bouquet for a little girl to carry to her first real dance. The holder for the flowers was arranged to be looped over the arm by a band of pink grosgrain ribbon and provided a charming and particularly youthful decoration of flowers without any of the troublesome details of carrying.

Alice Flick of the Flick Floral Company in Fort Wayne, Ind., devised a remarkable sheaf bouquet for a bridesmaid of delphiniums and tall stems of roses, scarfed with glowing ribbons and tulle.

The morning's program had been arranged by the educational department of the association, which is under the direction of R. B. Farn-

## Florists Deftly Arrange Vanload of Blooms at Boston Conference

Confusion of Flowers Turns to Brilliant Bouquets and  
Nosegays as Notable Feature of Final Sessions  
of Telegraph Delivery Association Parley

A vanload of flowers—roses, lilies of the valley, orchids, delphiniums, bachelor's buttons and calla lilies was deposited today in brilliant confusion on the stage of the Hotel Statler ballroom and three hours later had been transformed by the expert fingers of specialists in arrangement into beautiful bouquets, baskets and other clusters for the information and education of nearly 2000 members of the Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association who occupied chairs in the floor space. This was the concluding day of formal business for the 30th anniversary convention of the association. Tomorrow, after members have inspected the workings of the Boston Wholesale Flower Market, claimed to be the largest market of the kind under one roof in the United States, they will go by motor to the New Ocean House in Swampscott for a lunch and the concluding events of the convention.

All executive business was subordinated during the morning to this demonstration of decorative arrangement which is necessarily the crux of such a meeting. Several new ideas were put forth as being commercially promising, but many of the specialists contented themselves with conservative variations upon established themes.

Orchids in "Necklaces" Mrs. Rachael Butterworth of "Butterworth's" in Framingham, Mass., forwarded a suggestion for utilizing Oncidium orchids—sometimes called "bird orchids"—in "necklaces," for wear with evening dress. Selecting a delicate but hardy "Oncidium Ornithicum" of pale mauve, she made the sprays into a narrow chain, purled at at three intervals with small bows of golden satin. She told the somewhat skeptical florists that such a garland could be worn without any of the difficulties to which corsages are subjected and would provide a touch of finish to the neckline of an evening gown. She advocated the use of tiny orchids for boutonnières and said she always accompanied a corsage of orchids, when she sent out the order, with a boutonniere to match for the sender to wear if he chose.

Mrs. Bert Schiller Macdonald of Chicago presided over the demonstration of flowers and acted as "liaison officer" between the designer, as he or she worked, and the audience. The steel columns of the loud speaker microphones were used by a number of the artists for the tying of bows.

Myron Bloy of Detroit arranged a magnificent spray of briarcliff roses and giant lilies, and a bowl of butterfly, tulle, and pernet roses and delphiniums.

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ham, and of which Miss Alice Lemon is manager. This bureau stands "in loco parentis" for the florist who needs assistance and guidance in the detailed work of providing display materials for the acquainting of the public with this specific service.

This afternoon executive sessions were resumed, and this evening the association's annual banquet will be held in the ballroom. At this time special notice will be taken by the membership of the epochal contribution to the florist industry by Maj. P. A. O'Keefe of Boston, who submitted the slogan, "Say It With Flowers," several years ago, a slogan which will perhaps go down in the history of advertising as inspired in its effect on the industry.

## Two More New York Banks Join Forces

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the National City Bank, credited with being the largest bank in America, and the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, which operates the most extensive branch banking system in New York City, have agreed to merge the two institutions, subject to the approval of stockholders. It is announced.

This consolidation would give the National City more than 100 branches in the metropolitan area of New York. The Corn Exchange system comprises more than 60. Total resources of the Corn Exchange are approximately \$300,000,000, and those of National City exceed \$2,000,000,000. National City is now closely approached by the Guaranty Trust Company in point of total resources, but this merger would put it well in the lead once more.

The consolidation would be effected through an exchange of four-fifths of a share of National City stock for each share of Corn Exchange. National City stock was quoted "over the counter" Sept. 19 at \$499 bid, \$505 asked, and Corn Exchange \$340 bid, with a difference of \$160. The merger announcement Corn Exchange was \$390 bid, \$410 asked.

It is also announced that the Irving Trust Company has entered the investment trust field through acquisition of the Trust Managers Company, organized in 1924 by associates of Edgar Lawrence Smith, including investment firms of Wood, Low & Co. and Roosevelt & Son. It was among the first to manage investment trust funds on a strictly fee basis. Its activities will be continued by a corporation organized under laws of New York, named Irving Investors Management Company.

INTERNATIONAL BANK PLANS GET UNDER WAY PARIS (AP)—The organization committee of the International Bank provided for by the Owen D. Young reparations plan, says the Petit Parisien, in all probability will begin work Oct. 7 at Wiesbaden, Ger., after a preliminary meeting on Oct. 3 at a city yet to be chosen.

It is stated negotiations for the meeting of the committee, which at first encountered numerous obstacles to its work, are now proceeding in a most conciliatory spirit.

## CHILE DECORATES LEGUIA

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Chilean Government, through Ambassador Emiliano Figueroa-Larrain, has decorated President Augusto B. Leguia with the grand collar of the Order of Merit of Chile. The cabinet and diplomatic corps were present during the ceremony.

## COAST GUARD FIRES UPON CANADIAN SHIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coast guard headquarters have announced that a coast guard patrol boat fired on the Canadian motorship Shawnee off Ambrose Light, New York Harbor, on the night of Sept. 11, after the vessel failed to stop.

Later the coast guard announced

Ellis E. Lawton & Co.

Investment Trust Securities: United Investment Assurance Units Domestic & Overseas Preference Shares

310 State Tower Bldg., Syracuse Phone 3-7096

## NEW ARRIVAL

Prep Suits, \$25-\$32  
Top Coats, \$32-\$37.50  
Mallory Hats, \$6-\$12  
Bostonian Shoes, \$7-\$12  
Boys' Shoes, \$4.85

PECK-VINNEY CO.

320-324 South Salina Street

## Beatrice Bibbens

Teacher of Oratory, Public Speaking and Dramatic Art  
Special Course for Business People. Evening Class in Speaking Voice Training and Dramatics for the Radio and Talking Movie.

Studio 334 Montgomery St. Tel. 5-8621

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Established Plumbers of Reputation  
NoKot Automatic Oil Burners EverHot Automatic Water Heater

824 N. Salina Street

## ARTHUR B. Frost

The Hallmark Jeweler  
Onondaga Hotel Building 356 South Warren Street

## FALL Is Here

—and it has brought a choice selection of individual wearing apparel—to Dey's.

## Dey Brothers & Co.

Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## AT EDWARDS

will be found at all times—Great Showings of  
DEPENDABLE HOME FURNISHINGS  
Popular Prices  
Easy Payment Terms

E. W. EDWARDS & SON

Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

## Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

The most attractive clothes for fall are arriving daily from Paris, London, Vienna, New York—the fashion centers of the world. Every section invites your inspection.

## From England, One Sends Other Home

CHICAGO—Samuel Insull and W. T. Sissons were both born in England. One is now the best known public utility magnate in the United States, the other one of the best known Pullman conductors on the Twentieth Century train between Chicago and New York.

Business frequently causes them both to make this trip. In fact, Mr. Sissons has been making it several times a week for 19 years. Mr. Insull at seasons makes it several times or more a month. And so the two became acquainted.

"About five years ago we were talking about our old homes in England," related Mr. Sissons to a reporter. "I happened to remark that it was 15 years since I had seen my sister there or fished in an English stream," he continued. "Mr. Insull asked if I didn't want to go back and I said of course I did. So he told me to get ready and go—and I did. Last April he suggested it was about time I made another trip, so I got ready and sailed for England again."

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Paris Comes to McCurdy's

McCurdy's now days chart French fashions from their source... and present them to the women of Rochester while the sound of applause that first greeted their acceptance is still ringing in Parisian ears.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## 27 STYLES IN SUEDE SHOES

...and suede shoes are by far the most popular shoes for Fall. Inspect the assortments in the Forman Shoe Shop, and by all means include at least one pair in your Autumn wardrobe. \$10 to \$14.50. (Wearers' Choice)

## B. FORMAN COMPANY

Clinton Ave. South Cortlandt St.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## The Store of Standard Merchandise

Complete New Selections of STERILIZED CLOTHING, HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS, RESILIENT NECKWEAR, STRETCH HATS, NUNN-BUSH SHOES

## The UNION CLOTHING CO.

135 MAIN STREET EAST

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## MC FARLIN'S

195 MAIN STREET EAST  
Complete Store for Boys Girls and Misses  
Boys' clothing, hats, shoes and furnishings. Girls' coats, dresses, ensembles, riding costumes, hats, shoes and furnishings.  
Children's Barber Shop

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## See Our Complete Line of New Fall Models in

## Modart

Foundation Garments  
Corset Dept.—Second Floor  
Duffy-Powers, Inc.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## HANAN Shoe Designs

are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.

## HANAN & SON

47 East Avenue

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Autumn Arrivals

The most attractive clothes for fall are arriving daily from Paris, London, Vienna, New York—the fashion centers of the world. Every section invites your inspection.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Smart Imported LOUNGE ROBES

Special, 5.95  
Washable, Knitted Fabric, imported from England, make this robe an outstanding value. In neat patterns only.

## Steefel Brothers

ALBANY, NEW YORK

## YOU Can't Get Away from the Fact...

"It pays to deal with a Food Specialist"

It is obviously impossible for a food merchant to carry hundreds of types of foods and have full knowledge of every article in stock. Rather than sell foods on which we are not experts, we confine our line to those table delicacies on which we are acknowledged authorities—Beverages, Spices, Extracts,

Dairy Products and Smoked Meats. In these particular foods we are specialists. Every article we sell is guaranteed to be the finest and freshest of its kind obtainable.

James J. Van Dyk  
President

We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods  
BEVERAGES SPICES EXTRACTS BUTTER EGGS CHEESE SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS

Van Dyk Stores Are Located:  
NEW YORK STATE  
ALBANY: 87 No. Pearl St. The Second Floor  
1040 Madison Ave.  
AMSTERDAM: 24 E. Main St.  
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JAMAICA, L. I.: 18 New York Ave.  
MT. VERNON: 113 So. 4th Ave.  
NEW YORK: 30 Barclay St.  
YONKERS: 5 Palisade Ave.  
CONNECTICUT  
STAMFORD: 282 Atlantic St.  
BRIDGEPORT: 915 Main St.  
1428 Main St.  
WATERBURY: 49 Center St.  
NEW HAVEN: 398 State St.  
HARTFORD: 292 Asylum St.  
365 Main St.  
There are VAN DYK Stores also in the following States:  
MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA and RHODE ISLAND  
Consult Telephone Book for Store Addresses

## VAN DYK FOOD STORES

FOOD SPECIALISTS SINCE 1760

## H. Horton & Co., Inc.

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Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago  
"Everything Under One Roof"  
Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.  
Our New Catalog is now ready. Blue prints and specifications furnished on request.

## STEEFEL SAYS

Smart Imported LOUNGE ROBES  
Special, 5.95  
Washable, Knitted Fabric, imported from England, make this robe an outstanding value. In neat patterns only.

## Steefel Brothers

ALBANY, NEW YORK

## THEY ADVERTISE in the MONITOR

During August and September, when you are besieged by the attractive catalogs of scores of schools all over the world, you may sometimes wonder with what measure of authority these schools speak.

Here is one means of proof. Does the school advertise in The Christian Science Monitor? If it does, you may know that that school merits your confidence and support, for school and other educational advertisers in the Monitor are carefully investigated and their excellency ascertained.

## The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Consult these columns and please feel free to write the School and Camp Department for further information if you desire.







## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## BRAVES PUT PIRATES OUT

Cubs Clinch Title, Tying Giants for Most Pennants in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	85	46	65
Pittsburgh	78	53	59
New York	75	56	57
St. Louis	72	59	55
Brooklyn	68	63	51
Philadelphia	62	70	46
Cincinnati	58	74	44
Boston	53	83	39

RESULTS SEPT. 18

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 4.  
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.  
New York 7, Chicago 5.  
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 3.

Although the Chicago Cubs lost their third straight game, Wednesday, to New York 7 to 5, a defeat by Pittsburgh at the hands of the Boston Braves in the first game of a double-header, settled the issue in the race and the Cubs are declared the 1929 National League champions. The Pirates can now win all their remaining games and Cubs drop all theirs, and the standing of the close of the campaign would still be in favor of the Windy City team.

Not since 1918 has Chicago found itself a World Series contender. Not since 1918 have the Cubs won the National League title. The White Sox won the 1919 series in the American League. The clinching of the title is the climax of a steady onslaught on first place conducted by the Cubs ever since Manager McCarthy took over the team in 1926. In his first year as pilot he brought the club from a last-place finisher to fourth place, and in the American League season finished in that position.

The Giants at 12 Times. By winning the 1929 championship, the Cubs go into a tie with the Giants for the largest number of pennants won by a National League team, that of 12. The Cubs were the first to triumph in a National campaign in 1876 and from 1880 to 1882 inclusive, they won three straight pennants. They were also won by Chicago in 1885, 1886, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910 and 1918.

Manager McCarthy has been one of the most successful managers in baseball. As a minor league pilot he attracted attention with his teams which played good, steady baseball at all times and with Louisville he won titles in 1921 and 1923 and in eight other campaigns landed the pennant in the first division. He has a husband, a student of human nature, an amiable, yet firm pilot, who knows how to get the maximum out of his players. He is a man of little in discipline on the club, yet the players like to perform at their best for McCarthy.

Cubs Unable to Win. With only one victory needed to clinch the pennant, the Cubs were unable to produce it in three games, losing two to Brooklyn and losing one on Wednesday to New York. The Cubs depend on a loss by Pittsburgh. The Pirates, in turn, were not taking it easy by any means. They topped one of their hardest hitters, the Phillies, three times in succession, but it remained for the last-place Boston Braves to rise to the occasion and defeat the Pirates.

Although resting near the bottom of the bottom most of the time in last season, the Braves have won a place in the spotlight several times by figuring in the downfall of several of the title contenders. This year, however, they had a little more to attract attention, for their last bid for fame was successful, and the Cubs are today thinking them for adding their quiet day to the Pirates' excitement for stopping their march.

One Run Put Pirates Out. It was by the bare margin of only one run that the Braves put the Pirates out of the title running and Blyskal was the successful pitcher. Lester R. Bell, who sees his position threatened with the obtaining of Robertson from the Yankees, came out three hits in the first game and two in the second accounting for three runs in that contest. The Pirates might have won, however, if the Phillies had attracted a little better than the first. He held the Braves safely in the final, allowing only six hits.

Hooper's three runs for Chicago brought his total scores for the year to 116, a new National League mark. He topped Clayton Kershaw's 114, made in 1925. The fact that the Pirates have set under a new deal, that of 15 victories and nine defeats causes fans to wonder if the club is really a contender for moving Giants who have won eight of their last 11 games. Wednesday's scores:

AT CHICAGO	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	85	46	65
New York	75	56	57
St. Louis	72	59	55
Brooklyn	68	63	51
Philadelphia	62	70	46
Cincinnati	58	74	44
Boston	53	83	39

AT CINCINNATI  
Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
Chicago 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Philadelphia 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
Batteries: Hubbell and Hogue; Baker, Nantz and Hogue; Losing pitcher: Blake, Time—1h. 55m.

AT PITTSBURGH (first game)  
Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
Boston 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Pittsburgh 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
Batteries: Brandt and Gowdy; Spohrer, Kromer, Sweet and Hensley; Losing pitcher: Kromer, Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
Pittsburgh 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
Boston 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Batteries: Meade and Hargreaves; Jones, Conner and Leggett; Losing pitcher: Jones, Time—1h. 50m.

MRS. HURD IS VICTOR  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—Mrs. D. C. Hurd of Merion, Pa., captured the title of champion golfer at the Philadelphia Country Club, Wednesday, while her teammate, Natta, owned by Rederick Stephens, took second place. It was Mrs. Hurd's second consecutive victory in the annual Philadelphia Cup race. The Natta won last year. The Robert W. H. Wheeler class B ship, finished third on corrected time.

CARDINALS TO BUY CLUB  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—Speculations are reported today by which the Harrisburg franchise of the New York-Pennsylvania League would be sold to the St. Louis National League Baseball Club.

## Playing the New Game of 'Code-Ball-on-the-Green'



W. F. Russell, Commissioner of Police for Chicago, Kicking Off at First Tee, While Dr. W. E. Code, Inventor of the Game, is First Man on Left.

## Code-Ball-on-the-Green Is New Game Played in Chicago

Twelve-Hole Course Laid Out in Cermak Park—Combination of Soccer Football and Golf Named for Inventor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—On 20 acres in Cermak Park here a twelve-hole course for Code-Ball-On-the-Green has been opened. The game, a combination of soccer football and golf, is named after its inventor, Dr. W. E. Code of the Lake Shore Athletic Club. It numbers among its devotees William F. Russell, police commissioner of Chicago, and several members of his headquarters staff.

Code-Ball-On-the-Green is a kicking game, the object being to propel a 6-inch inflated rubber ball from the "tee" to a hole in the least number of kicks. As in golf, the greensward varies in distance, the length of fairways ranging from 50 yards to 300 yards or more.

The course at Cermak Park, Ogden and Harlem avenues and the Desplaines River, is the first one of its kind. Dr. Code developed the game at the suggestion of Commissioner Cermak, who was attracted by the indoor game of the code, which is played like handball except that the ball is played with the feet.

Ernst Henne Claims Motorcycle Record

Munich, Ger.

A record was claimed by Ernst Henne today with a mark of 219 kilometers an hour with a 1000-cubic centimeter machine, from a flying start. He registered 216 kilometers an hour with a 750-cubic centimeter machine. The records were submitted to the national motor sports council for official recognition.

## RUTGERS INCREASE SEATING CAPACITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Because of the interest that sprang up in the season of 1928-29 in swimming at Rutgers University, the seating capacity at the pool has been increased to 600, which is 200 more than the number that could get into the Intercollegiate Swimming League meets last winter.

The fact that the Pirates have set under a new deal, that of 15 victories and nine defeats causes fans to wonder if the club is really a contender for moving Giants who have won eight of their last 11 games. Wednesday's scores:

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Batteries: Hubbell and Hogue; Baker, Nantz and Hogue; Losing pitcher: Blake, Time—1h. 55m.

AT PITTSBURGH (first game)  
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Boston 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Pittsburgh 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
Batteries: Brandt and Gowdy; Spohrer, Kromer, Sweet and Hensley; Losing pitcher: Kromer, Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
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Boston 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
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The course at Cermak Park, Ogden and Harlem avenues and the Desplaines River, is the first one of its kind. Dr. Code developed the game at the suggestion of Commissioner Cermak, who was attracted by the indoor game of the code, which is played like handball except that the ball is played with the feet.

Ernst Henne Claims Motorcycle Record

Munich, Ger.

A record was claimed by Ernst Henne today with a mark of 219 kilometers an hour with a 1000-cubic centimeter machine, from a flying start. He registered 216 kilometers an hour with a 750-cubic centimeter machine. The records were submitted to the national motor sports council for official recognition.

## RUTGERS INCREASE SEATING CAPACITY

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Because of the interest that sprang up in the season of 1928-29 in swimming at Rutgers University, the seating capacity at the pool has been increased to 600, which is 200 more than the number that could get into the Intercollegiate Swimming League meets last winter.

The fact that the Pirates have set under a new deal, that of 15 victories and nine defeats causes fans to wonder if the club is really a contender for moving Giants who have won eight of their last 11 games. Wednesday's scores:

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Chicago	85	46	65
New York	75	56	57
St. Louis	72	59	55
Brooklyn	68	63	51
Philadelphia	62	70	46
Cincinnati	58	74	44
Boston	53	83	39

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## SENATORS GET FINE BOX WORK

Take Fifth Place by Superb Showing Against Rival Detroit Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of the second and third rounds of match play in the Canadian ladies' close-golf championship Wednesday two local players, one from Oshawa and one from Lookout Point have reached the semifinal round, but it was not until after a series of upset victories that the Senators got the day's most exciting one. Two of the semifinalists, Miss Honor Bright of Lookout Point, the medalist in Monday's qualifying round, and Miss Ada Mackenzie of the Toronto Ladies' Club, the winner in 1925 and 1927, and runnerup in 1925, won both their matches in comparatively easy manner and both are expected to reach the finale.

It was the second round Wednesday morning that produced most of the features of the day. Five players from the Toronto golf club, long recognized as the strongest club in women's golf in the Dominion, entered the second round and every one lost. Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, 1923 champion, lost to Mrs. A. B. Fisher of Wascana, Regina, 1 up, the loser missing a short putt on the eighteenth green for a half, which would have carried the match to extra holes. Mrs. E. W. Whitton, former Ontario and city champion, was beaten by Mrs. S. G. Bennett, also of Wascana, 4 and 3, in another upset and in the afternoon, Mrs. Bennett eliminated her clubmate, 1 up.

Mrs. Eric Phillips of Oshawa displayed a strong game to eliminate Mrs. J. H. Riddell, 7 and 6, in the morning, and Miss Evelyn M. Wascana, 2 and 1, in the afternoon, and she will meet Miss Mackenzie in one semifinal while Mrs. Bennett meets Miss Bright in the other.

CANADIAN LADIES' CLOSE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round  
Miss Honor Bright, Lookout Point, defeated Miss N. Deane, Rosedale, 4 and 2.  
Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Wascana, Regina, defeated Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga, 1 up.

Third Round  
Miss Evelyn M. Wascana, 2 and 1, defeated Mrs. J. H. Riddell, 7 and 6, in the morning, and Miss Evelyn M. Wascana, 2 and 1, in the afternoon, and she will meet Miss Mackenzie in one semifinal while Mrs. Bennett meets Miss Bright in the other.

Gray Tops Former Team Mates  
Gray, a former Athlete, showed his previous class in a superb performance in the first game of a double-header to defeat the league champions, 6 to 2. But Earnshaw was just as effective in the final, allowing three hits, and the Athletics won their ninety-seventh game, 4 to 3, and Earnshaw won his sixth straight game, 4 to 3, in the sixth inning to tie the total of victories for any boxman in the majors to date. Kress hit a home run in the first game and Bishop in the second. With his third victory over the Athletics.

Home runs by Ruth, Luke Sewell and Gehrig, featured the opening game between the Yankees and Indians, while Ruth and Gehrig also hit in the final in conjunction with new stars, Spencer and Spencer. Whitehill and Hargrave, Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
Washington 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
Detroit 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Batteries: Brown and Tate; Hogsatt and Ray, losing pitcher—1h. 45m.

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Cleveland 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Batteries: Pennock, Helms, Zachary and L. Sewell; Winning pitcher—Helmach, Losing pitcher—Miller, Time—2h. 30m.

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AT CLEVELAND  
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Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
Cleveland 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
Pittsburgh 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-16 0  
Batteries: Earnshaw and Cochrane; Collins, Coffman and Schang, Losing pitcher—Coffman, Time—1h. 45m.

Second Game  
Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E  
Cleveland 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-10 0  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## On Bores and Boredom

IT HAS never yet been my fortune to meet a Bore—that is to say, a positive Bore, a Bore of the first magnitude, or, in other words, a Bore with a capital "B."

But I realize that this sweeping statement lays me open to misinterpretation, and unless I qualify it properly people are likely to think that my social education has been neglected. Let me hasten, therefore to explain.

I have met plenty of people who were masquerading as Bores, who acted and talked so singularly like Bores as to deceive the casual observer entirely—people, in short, who showed all the external insignia of Bores and who seemed to aspire to the title. My friends have assured me that such and such a person would most certainly bore me, and that such another was good for a solid three hours of tedium, but yet, with all the materials for ennui stored and ready, it has never ensued. With the best intentions in the world, I have always found these ostensible pseudo-bores positively interesting.

You will say that I have not actually been tried, and that if only I had enjoyed your opportunities I should now be telling a different tale. Well, perhaps; and yet it is not at all true. I had always been confined to the society of the world's most scintillating wits. I too have traveled in Pullman coaches over the long sandy miles of the Great American Desert, where the alkali dust seeps and trickles through every crack and where only the most antiquated and capricious jests can grow. I have sat in hotel windows and watched the main streets of small American towns—those spacious windows of a positively glaring publicity where the commercial drummers gather in the early dusk and take their ease in endless monologues. I have known people who were writing books upon subjects concerning which they alone knew or cared anything whatever, who insisted upon reading large sections of these books aloud and interweaving all that they read into their conversations. Poets also I have known who went abroad armed with recent lucubrations upon which, like the sonneteer in *Le Misantrophe*, they wished to have the "candid opinion." Neither have I missed the people provided with ancestors, and to those equipped with ancestors of the Mayflower variety I have devoted special studies. I have known my acquaintances several golf enthusiasts, an amateur ornithologist, a stamp collector, an authority on ancient Greek vase-paintings, a boy who is learning "Pickwick Papers" by heart, a devoted admirer of Queen Elizabeth, and an American member of the Association banded together for the vindication of Charles the First. I have heard men from Kentucky talking about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, musicians talking about jazz bands, elderly people talking about how literature is declining nowadays and youngsters talking about how it is improving. Who can say that I have never had opportunities for boredom? I have attended the meetings of Browning Clubs and the dinners of Poetry So-

cieties! Once, long ago and far away, I was among those present at a gathering of business men at which every one called everyone else by his Christian name and a college professor gave an informal talk on the essential ludicrousness of being a college professor. I had heard of such gatherings incredulously yet here was the thing itself, with the Great American Business Man pretending to be a boy again and the Professor performing amiably before his masters like a medieval jester in the king's throne-room. How could anyone be bored? And then, to descend to lesser matters, I have sat for weeks on end at the same dining table with a woman who had the most wonderful adventures in the street, on the trains, in libraries and taxicabs—anywhere. The adventures themselves, to be sure, were seldom intrinsically wonderful, most of their value consisting in the elaborate narration and the length to which they could be drawn out by a skillful use of simple expletives such as "and" or "but." She could take the most trivial happening, the most

Familiar matter of today . . . That has been, and may be again

and make it good for an hour's solid and animated discourse. In this case also some of my acquaintances asserted positively that they were bored, and it must be admitted that the chairs at that particular dining table went begging, so to speak; yet even here I experienced chiefly amazement and a kind of awe.

No, I have had advantages. I have been put in the way of tedium and ennui, but it would seem that something essential to this experience has been omitted from my composition. For I find the same thing true of my literary experiences: I have yet to read a book that bores me. Dictionaries I am positively fond of, cook books I have considered collecting, telephone directories I can pore over by the hour. I have read Wordsworth's "Prelude" from end to end a dozen times, and I have "Ex-cursion" once. I am one of the rather small band of contemporaries who have read all of "The Faerie Queen," and whereas most people seem to do this in order that they may belong to a certain club, I do it because I like the poem. Not even the English preachers of the Restoration period—gigantic men like Barrow and South and Tillotson whose sermons lasted three hours by the sand-glass—have ever seemed any less than fascinating to me. I think I might be able to read even that portentous "History of Birmingham" in which Boswell once found Dr. Johnson so absorbed. While visiting a friend the other day I picked up a new book of lectures on literature that was lying on his table and glanced at the title-page. "Don't take that book home with you," he cried, knowing my propensity. "For the dulllest book I have come across this year, and it is written by one of the dulllest of men." Therefore I did take it home with me—and sat up with it last night.

Now this peculiarity must be susceptible of some explanation. Most people would say, I suppose, that I have no taste and so do not distinguish good from bad—or rather bad from good. And perhaps they would be right, for no one can certainly know whether he has good taste. Others, more charitably disposed, might suggest that, although I have an implicit discernment of excellence, it is not exacting enough, and not sufficiently severe. This too may well be the case, but my own solution of the problem is, naturally, more charitable. I say that I am never bored by people or books or other things partly because I am so little of them. I do not expect them to entertain or inform or delight me—and therefore when they do so even to a slight degree, I am pleased.

When I consider my own behavior with those of my acquaintances who seem to experience boredom most readily I find this broad difference: they try to arrange their days so as to provide a maximum of strong and steady excitement; I, on the other hand, try to avoid excitement altogether; they seek out the remote and extraordinary and bizarre things that I am more and more disposed to probe beneath the common things that lie nearest at hand. They would call dull people and dull books, what anyone would call commonplace experiences, compose precisely my happy hunting-ground. The commonplace, in fact, is the only mine I care to work. Platitude, properly considered, contains all the wisdom I hope to acquire. I often think, indeed, that my sole chance of discovering wisdom is in the long time to the talk of some very clever person who is striving to be "original."

But even in that case I doubt if I should succeed, because I should certainly entertain myself by wondering how a clever person could be so stupid—and, in this wondering, boredom would escape me again. It has always been so. I wondered at the woman with the marvelous adventures at my dining-table until she became almost a thrilling enigma, and I wonder at the commercial drummers I meet in the hotel bar windows of small western towns. If these people are bores, as my friends tell me, I want to discover how they become so.

Long ago I taught myself to suspect. I found myself so much gold and white. But I glance again at the flower carefully. I get out my magnifying glass. I send for a high-daisy and night to the study of daisies. Are daisies dull? Not in my opinion. Do they bore me? Not yet. Years pass, and I am still striving to understand daisies. After half a century I lay down my instruments with a baffled but happy sigh, having just begun my investigation of daisies and being farther than ever from understanding what boredom is. Perhaps I may venture these two modest generalizations: Only Bores are ever bored. The best way of avoiding boredom is to look deeper.



Le Potager de Paris. After an Etching by James Harvey Dulin.

Reproduced with the Artist's Permission

One of the four prints hung by James Harvey Dulin at the last exhibition of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, at Paris, was "Le Potager de Paris." The picture implies, for all who know Paris, an early morning incident in the daily life of the metropolis. The outlying districts—some of them at least—are quartered in fields given over to the growing of the carrots and cabbages, peas and parsley, which a French chef knows so well how to deal with. The dishes

he prepares are artistic to the eyes and to the tongue. The artist touch has come in to the chef from the fields, for should he survey one of these vegetable wagons before it is unloaded, he would find artistry there. Our etching does not bring out the fact, but in actual fact the peasant at the door of Paris has a considerable feeling for beauty. He will stack his cauliflower and carrots, perhaps unwittingly, in serried patterns of white and green and yellow-pink and green. These carts are studies in vegetable

designs, and are richly colorful. Mr. Dulin is an American, a member of the art colony which includes A. C. Webb, Arthur Heintzman and the Canadian Armstrongs. Mr. Dulin, in fact, is said to have given Mr. Webb, who was previously an architect, some of his first lessons. While the latter, however, is now confining himself mainly to etching, the former is sharing his interest with another branch of the arts. Mr. Dulin is a director of the Lecram Press, a printing and publishing company which is turning out work that shows the

guiding hand of one familiar with composition and color values outside of the printed page. "Le Potager de Paris" is an example of Mr. Dulin's use of sharp contrasts in light and shade. Behind the horses rises one column of the Arc de Triomphe, and the horses are moving around the great traffic circle of the Boule. Through most of the day the place is covered with fast-moving phalanxes of automobiles; but of an early morning you can discover the scene which Mr. Dulin has so sympathetically pictured.

## In the Shoe Shop

"New rubber heels," Ellin said, handing the cobbler her walking oxford. "Could I wait for them?"

"Certainly, take this chair," sweeping some leather scraps from a chair near his work bench.

"But will it be convenient to do them now?" she looked at the row of shoes waiting to be mended. "You seem to have other tasks ahead of mine."

He glanced at the worn array. "Some of them are glad to have a bit of rest," he smiled.

Two pairs of mother shoes, the once dignified button tops leaning with a tired top over the pair of well-worn oxfords beside them. Next stood two pairs of evening slippers: one of silk, the other pair of azure satin, the two seeming to hold themselves somewhat apart from their neighbors. From a considerable height a pair of sturdy winter boots, old and worn, looked down a bit ironically upon their daintiness, edging a bit closer to their next neighbors, two badly scuffed, hobnailed Scout hiking shoes that hobbled with a worse-for-wear pair of girl's outing shoes of similar make; these last leaning protectively toward a pair of baby shoes on the end—a little pair of white kid shoes with patent leather trimmings.

"That pair of girl's outing shoes looks as though she might have walked a hundred miles!"

"Perhaps," he nodded with his quick smile, "and I hope to mend her so that she can walk another hundred miles. It is good for girls to walk."

"There is a story in each pair, isn't there?" Ellin ventured.

"Aye, that there is! And into his fine eyes came an understanding light. "Sometimes it is a happy one, and sometimes not, but they all tell me something. Take that pair of Scout hiking shoes yonder; I expect they have walked ten miles at a stretch many a time—and climbed! Many beautiful things have I seen from hill tops as I've mended such valleys and dawns and stars."

"Those winter boots, too, have known the heights, and I would imagine, the snow."

"Much of it," he quickened, "and sometimes on snowshoes. Many miles have they crunched over the frozen wastes, up in the keen, pine air where, as I mend, I can see the snow as a sparkling white carpet under the hillside fir."

"They have given great happiness, haven't they?"

"Yes, happiness that required courage, too—the two finest paths a shoe can walk in."

Ellin's eyes followed his to the mother button tops which seemed to have fallen asleep with the oxfords for a pillow. "That is true," she admitted, "but I expect those mother button tops began their career by slipping, worn only to church on Sundays."

"But since then?" he eyed them with interest, "think of the steps they have taken, following the children, up stairs and down stairs, about the house from the attic to the cellar."

"I can almost hear those smart slippers laugh!"

"Aye, and so can I. Not so much use have I for them, although many interesting things they tell me: of the fine silk rugs they walk over, and of the jewels and fine cars they know; and, would you believe it? he smiled whimsically, "they think because they belong to the rich and have traveled

the world over that they are the truly great."

"And aren't they?" Ellin smiled back.

He shook his head, pointing to the worn mother oxfords that looked beyond repair.

"And what have they done?"

"Scrubbed!" He lifted one down and showed her the decrepit toes.

"The marble stairs, perhaps," she suggested, "where many of the traveled slippers pass by."

"Aye, and a long walk mornings and evenings to and from work. It may be they are keeping the children in school or sacrificing to help others. In no finer way can a shoe serve," he enthused, "and no such joy have those fine slippers known."

"They do look brave, and when you think they may never have known the happiness of the other shoes—the pine strewn paths with shafts of sunlight along which the outing shoes have walked," Ellin paused.

"Nor a sunrise on the desert, nor a twilight trail with stars above the toes, such as the Scout shoes have seen."

"Nor what it means to rest by a shady brook," looking at her own finished oxfords.

"Nor perhaps the company of little feet," he smiled fondly at the pair of baby shoes at the end of the line.

"I'm sorry for the slippers, though," Ellin picked up the pair of blue satins, "that they have never known an orchard in spring, nor the sweet coolness of a cellar."

Into his kindly eyes came a compassionate light. "Yes, I, too, am sorry, for they have missed much."

At the door Ellin turned. Which pair would he mend first?

Smiling, he lifted gently the mother oxfords and looked them over, then gravely shaking his head, carried them to his work bench.

Softly she closed the door and left him to the noble work he had chosen—that of serving the stairs, and the stars.

## Corn Song

Mists of Morning dreamily ascending—  
Earth and Heaven in one being blending—  
Upcoming corn,  
Tender-green corn.

Breaths of Summer balmy-fragrant blowing—  
Crystal dew upon the corn-leaves glowing—  
Slithering corn,  
Tasselling corn.

Butterflies from honey-cups sweet dipping—  
Pollen-dews upon the corn low-dripping—  
Ear-forming corn,  
Kernelling corn.

Feathered wings of birds the blue sky covering—  
Golden haze o'er all the cornfields hovering—  
Ripening corn,  
Hardening corn.

Many colors through the wide fields dancing—  
Laughing sunlight o'er the cornlands glancing—  
Crisp-sheathed corn,  
Harvest-ripe corn.

HARTLEY ALEXANDER, in "God's Drum."

## Amid the Glories of Kenya

And now it was again seven years since I had come to Kenya, and once more I traveled round the mountain slopes. In the interval the circle of Mount Kenya had become the most popular motor route in the colony, and little wonder, for the new, well-engineered road has an excellent, smooth surface, and the scenery offers variety without end. Her eastern slopes with dense forest and rushing rocky streams; her northern plains sweeping away to the Abyssinian border; her sheltered pools and glades; her Western sides, perhaps the most sought after of all the highlands, where at times one might be among Scotch highland glens with trout streams rippling down them; or again in unmistakably African surroundings with thatched huts and blood-red soil or coffee plantations, yet with a snow-peak hanging above. . . .

As we run over the grassy plain in the valley below Embu, and race up the slope, I could almost see again the butterflies, blue and yellow, and the steep track we had climbed. But on the hill there was nothing to recall the old station, the native dances, or the bodyguard in turban and sword. Instead, I found an Embu beautiful beyond words, where some great flower-lover had laid out a rainbow garden with high-cut hedges overlooking the distant plain. Could this be the same spot where I had seen Embu's first apparition, a few years ago, when the velvety new bath cut out of one piece of stone? The asparagus beds, I remembered, had been cut off by the raw native boy, and thrown away, while the mutilated stalks were served amid groans and disappointment. But this time we did not stop at Embu.

Each of Kenya's valleys has something new to offer, and she has hundreds of them, for down her western sides flow countless streams. One will have tall trees with white-barked trunks; another thick undergrowth with bracken; a third will unexpectedly be overshadowed by palms; and a fourth with high bamboos. Mauve-flowered trees will alternate with white or tall, white under the more small wild blooms of shades so soft as to be easily overlooked.

There were few people to be met with along the road, but the women were dressed as they were many years ago, or in skirts of white grass or flax, short-buffed aprons, dog collars of wire, short-buffed aprons, well-oiled bodies, and half the beads of Birmingham. Only the black umbrellas and the ivory-handled walking sticks spoke of the latest mode. . . .

Leaving the forests we came to plains seven thousand feet high or more, so open and yellow as to seem bare, but in reality rich grazing land, where in time we passed large flocks of sheep. And here we got the most unobstructed view of the mountain-top, for on this western shoulder plains only grow near the summit. Still, it was not the loveliest view, since it lacked attractive foreground or any outstanding object to give it height.

The empty plains ran undulating to Nanyuki, a popular little town, where we spent the night. The night in one of Kenya's most charming houses, hidden so mysteriously in the plain, that till we drove into its garden, bright with flowers, we had not known that we were near. It was like a tiny old-world village, however, in flowering creepers, for its rooms were long and semi-detached, with black, shingled roofs, built round a

miniature village green. Unexpected as was its exterior, its interior was even more so, for we found electric light, and all the latest comforts, and an open brick grate where in the evenings a bright fire burned. And each room was painted an artistic color and hung with dainty silks.

With it for tastefulness and simplicity of structure I couple a house which I saw in less remote surroundings, for whereas the one was built of wood and mud, the other was of split sisal poles, those poles which grow so rapidly from the aloe-like plant. . . . It was in rustic fashion with verandah overlooking a mountain stream, and inside it, too, was surprising, for from a red-shaded lamp a pink glow was thrown on Japanese prints and art treasures such as one is prepared to see only in the older countries of the world. It is truly no longer necessary, if comfortably off, to "rough it" in Kenya—Mrs. PATRICK NISS, in "Ten Thousand Miles in Two Continents."

## The Weaver

In the lowlands by the creek-side, By the Creek Munkinpipitua, I saw Summer at her weaving. Summer in her August garments, In her sumptuous robes of velvet, In her raiment of Joe-Pye-weed.

Softly fell its folds about her, Light and deep its purple softness Floated over all the meadows. Till it lay upon the lowlands As the snow lies in the winter, As the clouds above the treetops, As the mists within the valley.

Then my heart was stirred within me, And I cried aloud to Summer— Summer at her endless weaving, With her busy shuttle weaving, Weaving strands of gold and purple For her garments of September, Moon of falling leaves, September—

"Tell me, Summer, what this beauty? Velvet beauty of Joe-Pye-weed, Creamy lace of the wild carrot Woven first in ancient Candia, And in Crete by azure waters, What this jewel-weed so golden, What the golden-rod and asters?"

And she answered at her weaving— With her silent shuttle weaving, Weaving laces, soft and creamy, Weaving jewels, bright and golden, Weaving garments for September—

"'Tis not beauty I am weaving, That is but the mortal seeming. Holiness I weave, and goodness, Love and peace and joyous beauty, Patience, gentleness and freedom, Affluence and grace eternal. Thus the God of all, appearing, Bids me show Him to His people, Bids me paint Him for His children."

"That His goodness may enthrall them, That His holiness may beckon, He, the Mighty, the Great Spirit, Shows them thus His wondrous nature."

Shows eternal goodness to them, Bids to lift their eyes His children, Bids them follow Him forever, Follow holiness and goodness, Drawn to Him in Love forever."

So said Summer at her weaving, With her magic shuttle weaving, Weaving wonders, weaving wisdom, In her raiment of Joe-Pye-weed, On the lowlands by the stream's side, By the little Indian water, By the Creek Munkinpipitua.

CLARA G. ROWLEY.

## The Blessedness of Sharing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS desire to share one's blessings, whatever their form, may be common to all liberal-minded persons. Through what other channel could come our institutions of benevolence, — religious, educational, charitable, or therapeutic? Many, indeed, from the time they enter upon young manhood or womanhood, look forward to becoming benefactors of the race, yearning to share with others the fruits of their inventions, studies, and labors, yearning to improve the conditions of life for others. In her "Life, Letters, and Journals," Louisa May Alcott thus expressed her desire to share her rich intellectual endowment and experience:

"The hard-earned harvest of these years  
I long to generously share;  
The lessons learned with bitter tears  
To teach again with tender care;

"To smooth the rough and thorny way  
Where other feet begin to tread;  
To feed some hungry soul each day  
With sympathy's sustaining bread."

Without doubt this gifted writer received her desire through Christian teachings, for she was brought up and educated in an atmosphere of love and reverence for the Bible; and the divine instructions in wisdom were as vital to her as were rain and sunshine to the great outdoors which she loved.

How many of our renowned literary benefactors have been enabled to share liberally with others what they believed and understood, and have been blessed by their kindly efforts for the general refinement and progress of men! Many, indeed, have in some measure seen and accepted what they perceived of the Master's teachings, as, for instance, his declaration, "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom." Thousands have proved that righteous giving, which means practical giving, wise giving, is the sure way to blessedness or happiness. And so, as one of the most practical of the early followers of Christ Jesus, Paul counseled Timothy to charge those who were rich in a worldly way in these words: "That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate." It was a call for a liberal sharing of the good they knew and possessed.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,"

## Artists of the Stour

Such scenery as abounds in the English eastern counties has been the foundation of most great landscape art, and so we may fairly congratulate those painters who made their first steps . . . between the Yare and the Thames. Our immediate concern is with the nook of country which lies between the Stour and the Orwell. It is what the French call a cote, though one on a very modest scale. The hill-side rises in one long steady slope from the Stour, spreads itself into fields diapered with country lanes and fringed with villages, each village with its own flint-armed church and its own white-coated rectory, and then stoops slowly to the tidal river, the Orwell, which they call the river of Hobbet. It is an ideal nursery for an artist, and the fitness of things was nicely observed when two of our greatest landscape painters first saw the light among its lanes and hedges. And these two men, Gainsborough and Constable, looked upon it at first with eyes curiously alike. . . .

The most exquisite part of all this district is associated more with Constable than Gainsborough. Nothing about Sudbury rivals in beauty the southern slope of the Bergholt peninsula. The bend of the fields down to the Stour, and the short course of that river from the little town of Dedham to its disappearance in the tidal estuary over against Manningtree, form in summer a rich museum of nature's pictures. At every turn of the land, at every bend of the stream, fresh combinations present themselves, and each is more delicious than the last. No one with artistic ambitions could walk through such a country and feel no desire to capture it in canvas. Those who know their Constable meet his pictures and sketches at every step, and can recognize, here in a fold of the ground, there in the salutation of some bending tree, the note which arrested his gaze, made him spread his canvas, and open his colour-box. Farther to the west and north the pictures crowd less thickly upon each other. . . . This difference in neighborhood is accurately reflected in the pictures of the two great painters. Perhaps had their chronology been reversed and Constable been the first comer, their tastes would have been reversed, too. It is difficult to imagine the "Cornfield" painted in 1780 and the Wyntnall-like scenes of Gainsborough's early years in 1825—Sir Walter Armstrong, in "Gainsborough, His Place in English Art."

and other writings, Mary Baker Eddy is constantly pointing out the fact in Christian Science that the way of happiness lies in reflecting the divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, and in blessing others, helping them to find health, peace, and joy in understanding and expressing the divine nature. On page 57 of her textbook she writes: "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is angelic; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."

Mrs. Eddy teaches that individual progress in this Science of Christianity increases through the sharing of one's understanding of God and His Christ, the reflection of good, which is the giving that Jesus enjoined upon his followers. This, she teaches, is expressed in a right or scientific sense of prayer, in healing the sick and helping the misguided and impoverished to come into a clear sense of their divine rights and inheritance. And so, true prayer becomes the means of practical affection for mankind. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes in "Not and Yes" (p. 39): "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us." In such practical utility the Christian Scientist learns how in prayer to distribute or share the healing power of Truth and Love; and he himself is constantly blessed in his efforts to bless others.

The wonderful life of labor and self-sacrifice of the Leader of the Christian Science movement was characterized by an unflinching and loving desire to share with all mankind her discovery of the Science of Mind-healing. There was in her thought a constant, tender yearning that the sorrowful, the impoverished, the sinning, and the sick ones of earth might partake liberally of the great truth which she knew so well and demonstrated so liberally. Often she met with disdain and criticism; but, never daunted, she continued her plea. Many have understood the message she gave and, have found happiness in sharing it with others. At one time she closed her answer to a letter from a clergyman with this wonderful invitation as given in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 120): "Bear with me the burden of discovery and share with me the bliss of seeing the risen Christ, God's spiritual idea that takes away all sin, disease, and death, and gives to soul its native freedom."

In the acceptance of this invitation thousands are now learning of "the risen Christ" and putting their as yet untold understanding into practice. They are finding an unending stream of blessedness in sharing with others the healing power of divine Love, which flows only to bless.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: PHEIDIPPIDES.

When: Fifth century, B. C.

Where: Athens.

Why famous: The runner who carried the news of the victory of Marathon to Athens.

The name of this young athlete is associated with one of the first decisive battles of the world, and one of its most brilliant and dramatic victories. When Greece was threatened with Persian invasion under Darius, lack of unity among the various small states made disaster seem certain. The necessity of stopping the invaders, if such a thing were possible, fell upon Athens. The Athenian citizenry responded to the call to arms to the number of about 10,000, but they had neither the training nor the experience of the Persians. Believing that the states might unite to repel a common foe, the Athenians decided to ask help of Sparta, their chief rival.

The champion runner of the Grecian states, and winner of the myrtle crown at the Olympic Games held every five years, was a young Athenian named Pheidippides. He put his bestness to good use now, and set out for Sparta with the request for help. This request the Spartans, for reasons which they thought sufficient, refused; and Pheidippides retraced his two days' journey, swimming the streams and climbing the hills in his way, in time to join the Athenian troops and march with them to meet the Persians.

Darius had landed with a force of 20,000 or more highly trained men, and was camped on the plain of Marathon, preparatory to his march on Athens. The astute wisdom of one of the Greek commanders had persuaded the Athenians not to wait for the invaders, but to meet them at the entrance to the plain of Marathon, on the road to Athens. Darius, finding his road thus blocked, tried to push his way past the inferior forces of the defenders; but the attempt ended in utter rout for the invaders, who fled in disorder to their ships.

Meanwhile, the suspense of the waiting city may be imagined; and in the absence of all other means of communication, Pheidippides was bidden to run back to Athens with the good tidings. Despite the fact that he had stood with his comrades all day, he accepted the charge. Casting aside his weapons, he sped over the 26 miles to Athens on the run which has brought him fame. The anxious watchers, catching sight of the solitary runner from a hill, tried to meet him and hear his news—probably the very last they had expected: "Rejoice, we conquer!"

Though his fame rests on a single episode, and there are many who do not know his name, nevertheless, united in the sentiment of his feat, there is to be found in the wide use of the word "marathon" to signify a race on foot.

## A Word a Day

## Charm

"Charm" in the sense of magical incantation comes to us through the French *charme*, "an enchantment," from the Latin *carmen*, "a song," bearing evidence to the belief in the power of words when sung. (The Latin word itself is traced by some to the Celtic *carum*, "a verse.") But the word "charming" is also used with the simple meaning of beautiful, without any reference to magic or to song. In this sense it is thought that the root is the Greek *charma* (charma), "source of joy, delight."

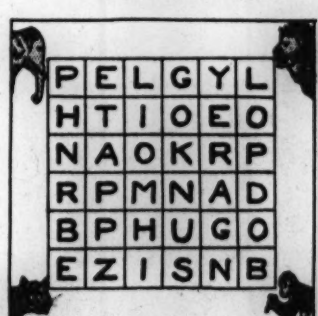
That these two ideas are united in our modern conception of "charm" but adds to the poetical value, for there is a mysterious power in the beauty that enchants the beholder and fascinates the eye, whether it be in the universe or in our friends. "In our usual thought of 'charm' we today do not dwell on so-called supernatural or magical powers, but we do wonder concerning the allurement which some people seem to cast over others by the simple device of being natural, being sweetly delightful.

Charm is a word of one syllable, a sounding as in fether.

The softer charm that in her manner lies.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## Wild Animals Puzzle



Start at Any Letter, Read Up or Down, Right or Left, or diagonally, and Spell the Names of 10 Wild Animals.

Answer to Counting Out Puzzle: Count out every tenth one.

## A Quotation for Today

THE world belongs to the energetic.

—EMERSON

## Odds and Ends

## Prolonging Cut Flowers

Tests have revealed that chemicals do not prolong the beauty of cut flowers.

## Talk in New York

Approximately 100 telephone calls are made every second in New York City.

## Russia's Rulers

Seven of the nine men who are most prominent in conducting the affairs of the Soviet Government never went to school, according to an inquiry made by a New York newspaper correspondent.

## Chinese Wall

The building of the great Chinese Wall has never been equalled in the history of the world as an accomplishment of labor.

## Milk in the United States

The value of milk sold annually in the United States is approximately \$950,000,000.

## The Atom

Natural scientists tell us that the atomic buck shot if magnified 10,000,000,000 times would be as large as the earth; and that an atom magnified 10,000,000,000 times would be less than three feet in diameter.

## The Children's Corner

## The Grown-Up Typhoon

Part I  
ONE morning Jack and Mary sat on the sand in the shade of the big pavilion, sorting shells they had gathered.

"This big spotted shell is for Brother," Mary said. "It will keep his lesson papers from blowing away, and if he puts it to his ear, it will whisper to him. Perhaps it will say, 'I bring you Mary's love.'"

"And this funny one with the horns whispers, too," said Jack, holding it up. "It is for Sister, and will take my love to her."

So happily had they worked, choosing their prettiest shells for the brother and sister away across the big ocean, that they had not noticed the dark clouds gathering over the water, and the waves, growing bigger and bigger, and putting on their snowy white caps.

Hearing a shout, they looked up from their shells. There, hurrying along the beach toward them, was little Bonita's padre running beside him, the gray carabao (buffalo). And there, too, bobbing along on Blim's back was little Bonita herself, waving and beckoning to them.

"Baglio (hurricane)—grande baglio—come fast!" called Bonita's padre, pointing out over the water where great waves were rolling and white foam flying.

"You ride! Blim carry!" he shouted, for the wind had begun to shout too and drown his voice, and great raindrops splashed in their faces as he lifted the two little children to Blim's broad back.

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"What jolly fun!" cried Jack. And they laughed joyously.

"We wanted to ride on a big carabao," cried Mary to Bonita, as they journeyed along. "I'm glad we can ride with you. That's better than anything."

What fun it was! They laughed and shouted and clung to each other as they bounced about, and Blim's hoofs splashed in the wet road.

It seemed as if the raindrops were going to win the race, for they were coming fast as Bonita's father lifted Jack and Mary down at their door, and they scampered up the steps.

"Thank you! thank you! good-by," they called, waving their hands.

"Adios!" called Bonita, waving her little brown hand.

In the shelter of the deep bamboo porch, Jack and Mary stood watching. "Look, Jackie," cried Mary, "they are where the sky comes down to the water. There are one-two-three big boats."

"I guess they were glad to run for home, too," said Jack.

Everywhere people were hurrying, hurrying homeward. Fishermen with baskets of fish, native women with their wooden shoes going "clap, clap" as they ran.

Then came thunder and lightning and sheets of rain that sent Jack and Mary scampering to the steps.

Eugenio came running to fasten the doors and let down the windows. And suddenly it was dark, for the nipa windows shut out the light as well as the rain.

"All same night," said Eugenio, lighting the glass-enclosed candles. It was like playing a game to eat their luncheon by the light of candles. "We can play it is night and we are at Mother's dinner party," they said.

A hurried step on the bamboo porch and a tap at the door interrupted them.

It was Lieutenant Barris, in dripping poncho, ushered in by a sweep of wind and rain.

"A message from the captain," he said to Mother. "He is detained in Manila and asked me to bring you and the children down, pronto, for the storm promises to be pretty severe."

"This is a real grown-up typhoon. Twinnies. The first one was only a baby typhoon compared to this," he told Jack and Mary.

The clatter of hoofs and the rattle of wheels announced the arrival of the "daughtery," and in a twinkling all were ready and had scrambled in.

The driver slapped the reins on the glistering backs of the nules and they were off. Eight shining hoofs making a merry clatter as they went clip-clop-clap, clip-clop-clap down the wet road toward Manila.

(To Be Continued)

## I Record only the Sunny Hours



## Love Reflected

Houston, Tex.  
A NEGRO woman living in a modest home on one of the streets peopled by her race—where even a board walk is an improvement representing some toll—was dismayed one morning to see some white workmen employed on a street job tearing up boards from her walk now and then for a fire at which to warm their hands.

As she explained later to a friend, at first her thoughts were beset with all the arguments of racial injustice and resentment at this act of thoughtlessness, but she finally put out these suggestions and asked herself, "I wonder if there isn't something I can do for these men." Realizing what difficulty the men were having to continue their work in the cold, she prepared some warm drink and some sandwiches, and stepping to the door of her cottage, asked the men if they would not partake of these. They looked at one another a little abashed, and finally accepted.

She saw them afterward talking earnestly among themselves. And before evening a truck drew up, and the men began unloading some pieces of lumber. They then proceeded to lay a new walk in front of the Negro woman's house.

## In Lighter Vein



London Optician  
"Do you know, old boy, this new hat of mine is so nice and light that I don't even know I've got it on my head!"

## The Lumps

Mrs. Newlywed: "Oh, you did splendidly with the wallpapering, darling! But what are those lumps?"  
Mr. Newlywed: "I forgot to take down the pictures."—Reform Magazine.

## Kipling Made Good

When the report went around that Rudyard Kipling was getting a shilling a word for something he was writing, some Oxford students set about ransacking him a shilling, they said, "Please send us one of your words."

And right back came the answer, "Thanks."—Boston Transcript.

## No Closed Season

First Married Man: "You ought to be happy now that the season is over and your wife will quit dragging you off to picnics."

Second Ditty: "Hub! She's planning big times for taking down the screens, getting the cellar cleaned and ready for the coal, and raking up the leaves from the lawn."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Brevities

Detroit News: Dr. Louis Dublin, New York health authority, thinks America's population is tending to become stationary. We had thought of this on the road back to town Sunday evening.

Boston Transcript: Claudius H. Huston, new chairman of the Republican National Committee, taught a country school in his youth. What better training for the battles of later life?

Detroit News: Young Westinghouse, the inventor, is working at this time on an automatic electric toaster that scrapes the toast after burning it.

Portland Oregonian: No matter what may come to pass in the stock market, the man who sells the United States shorts is making the mistake of his life.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What inscription on the outside of Dexter gate is read by students entering Harvard? What inscription on the inside is read by graduates departing?—News Feature..... 20
2. What joke of the subway guard is New York planning to spend \$800,000,000 to make come true?—Editorial..... 20
3. What is the latest in table knives?—Odds and Ends..... 20
4. What are "Coppersheim," "blubach," "blufog," "ferndow," "banana heart," "shell bluish," "waterpry"?—Fashions and Dressmaking..... 20
5. When, according to Whistler, was a picture finished?—Home Forum..... 20

## Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the content of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Toward a Tariff Holiday

THE project for a world tariff holiday, put forward at the League of Nations Assembly by Great Britain and promptly endorsed by France and Belgium, will be widely welcomed as a move toward economic disarmament.

With import duties being used increasingly as weapons of reprisal and retaliation, this proposal to declare a two-year truce during which no nation shall raise its tariff barriers is clearly designed not only to halt temporarily this type of economic warfare but to lessen it permanently. Indeed, a primary purpose of the plan is to give the various countries time to study and agree upon co-operative reductions in their tariff systems.

This movement will be regarded in some quarters as a step toward a European customs union which many students of the situation believe must be the first stage in any Pan-European development. However, William Graham, president of the Board of Trade in Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet, made it clear that his proposal is not limited to Europe. The Labor Government, it is understood, views the question as one of world-wide scope in which the action of the United States must be considered. Moreover, Britain will take no part in any European commercial alignment which discriminates against a single nation. In fact observers at Geneva declare the fate of the proposed holiday rests with the United States, which is today in the midst of a general tariff revision.

In recent years there has been an almost universal swing toward the protective theory. Even Britain, traditional stronghold of free trade, has been affected by it. And Belgium, long known as a free trade country, has increased the list upon which it levies import duties from 70 to 1200 items.

But the pendulum has swung too far. The tendency to make tariff walls unclimbable and to extend them throughout the thousands of miles of frontiers added by the war has brought a reaction. Statesmen and industrialists have recognized that Europe cannot afford to allow a narrow nationalism to throttle the freer movement of trade just when improved communications are giving it seven-league boots—wings even. Tariff barriers every few hundred miles become anachronisms in an airship age. Apparently Europe is ready now to begin razing them, but waits upon American co-operation.

Will the United States be willing to join in such an enterprise? Possibly not immediately. But American tariff economics and tariff sentiment are undergoing a remarkable transformation. A notable factor in this change is that the United States is beginning to seek markets; since the last tariff was concocted in 1922 its export of manufactures has increased 75 per cent. In fact the Nation is making from 15 to 20 per cent more goods than it can use. The surplus must be sold abroad. But it can be sold there only if foreign customers are permitted to pay for it in service or goods. Interest on the 26,000,000,000 American dollars now sojourning in foreign lands also must be paid largely in goods. But a protective tariff protects only when it hinders imports.

Another influence working to swing the American view toward the European move against high tariffs is the amazing growth of carrels, which by their allotment of markets tend to annul the effect of tariffs. American interests are not only entering such combinations but are setting up hundreds of factories outside the tariff wall. Indeed, should these movements continue at their present pace, a few years may find the United States not only ready for a tariff holiday but for a "permanent vacation" from any form of tariff warfare.

### A Reply to the Speed of Flight

THE challenge which fast air lines have flung to the Nation's railroads is soon to be hurled back into the lists of transportation by eleven new giants of steel and steam. New limited trains, thundering between New York and Chicago on twenty-hour schedules, are the answer of two of the leading railways. Airplanes may move faster. All right, the rail lines will run more trains.

At first, this may appear something like the schoolboy's conclusion that if one train can travel a certain distance in one hour, two trains can do it in half the time. But rail traffic experts have fallen into no such error. The new schedules of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads for express east-midwest service present the most logical modern reply to the speed of flight. Air lines at best offer one to two "flyings" a day. The new rail schedules will provide limited trains out of Manhattan at practically every hour of the afternoon, with eastbound service at somewhat more widespread intervals.

A few years ago such an extensive extra-fare service would have been seriously envisaged only by the most forward-looking rail executives. Even at present it anticipates the traffic needs of some little time ahead. But it indicates anew that all railroad service may anticipate a speeding-up process within coming years. Transcontinental trains are being run on faster schedules in a number of instances and eastern coastwise lines have reduced their operating time.

Possibilities of faster railroad travel are far from exhausted. New York-Chicago service was at one time operated on an eighteen-hour basis.

This accomplishment may again be achieved, with adequate safety. The trip has been made between the two cities by a passenger train in less than seventeen hours. Airplanes can cover the distance in eight hours, but the rail traffic manager is ready with his answer, which is to run more trains and to capitalize the comfort and convenience which they have the space to offer.

### Efficiency Challenges Obsolescence

APPARENTLY accepting the alignment of the Morgan interests with the advocates of use as a challenge to his inherited political policy of public as opposed to private development of New York's potential water powers, Governor Roosevelt has reaffirmed his adherence to the theory enunciated by his predecessor, Alfred E. Smith. Thus the issue promises to serve should the incumbent seek re-election in the campaign of 1930. It may be well, even a year before the campaign, to estimate the importance of the question as it is now presented.

The Morgan interests, succeeding to the rights acquired by the Frontier Corporation in sites on the St. Lawrence River capable of being developed into important producers of hydro-electric power, are prepared, in conjunction with plants already in operation, to insure to consumers, through the utilization of energy now wasted, a vastly increased supply of economically produced power. But now, as during the Smith régime, it is insisted by the Chief Executive of the State that the public, after having once surrendered direct control of these resources, would be unable to protect itself against exploitation by its lessees.

It is possible to look back a quarter of a century or more and recall the early efforts of the people of the states to break the hold of monopolistic public utilities by the enactment of regulatory legislation. The task then undertaken was a stupendous one, the more difficult because the means employed had not been tried and proved effective. Carriers and others resisted with determination, but unavailingly. Time has proved the effectiveness of regulatory control through the agency of boards and commissions answerable at all times to the voters and citizens.

The successful public regulation of privately owned and operated utilities has had the effect of lessening the apprehension that monopolists would eventually find it possible to usurp and exercise functional control through the corruption of boards and commissions. Even if this usurpation is sometimes attempted the continuing benefits hoped for are seldom if ever realized. The regulatory bodies, always answerable directly to the people from whom their authority is derived, function only for a limited period. Dictation by private interests has been proved impossible.

In New York State the issue which is again presented has been capitalized sufficiently by politicians. Meanwhile invaluable natural resources remain undeveloped. If it were assured that under the plan insisted upon by those who urge public development and operation, instead of private development and operation under public regulation, the utilization of the St. Lawrence power resources would be immediately undertaken, the issue would not be so sharply defined. But this assurance has not been given, neither does it appear to be forthcoming. In New York, as in some other states, the suspected imminence of real or threatened monopolistic domination seems to be delaying beneficial economic advancement.

### Knowing One-Tenth of 1 Per Cent

THE report of the United States Department of the Interior listing the names of fifteen boards and foundations and the millions they gave to promote educational institutions in the United States in 1928 serves as a financial indicator of progress made since the days of the little red schoolhouse when the teacher "boarded round."

From the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, which gave \$38,082,058, down through a list of other benefactors, a wide range of educational activities received contributions that augur well for the spread of knowledge.

While the progress is encouraging and rightfully entitles educators to a great measure of satisfaction, which is perhaps often too large a part of their reward, there is yet much work to be done. Perhaps this is nowhere better illustrated than in the observation by Thomas A. Edison, who said recently that we do not know one-tenth of 1 per cent of anything yet.

Since a place must be found upon which to put the blame for this state of affairs, the educational system must be held responsible for our knowing even that much. Consequently, it is well that these foundations continue to devote a considerable part of their funds to the development of the theory and practice of education, for evidently education, too, needs further education.

### Rounding Out a Reputation

INTERNATIONAL reputations in music are acquired, by all evidence, through labor truly herculean; and to fetch such a reputation home for harvest may be said to be the final purpose of Arturo Toscanini, reported to have given up the post of director of La Scala Opera, Milan. For renown gained in one corner of the world counts only in the way of introduction to another. An artist who has won high distinction in Italy has to make his name good in America; and one who has conquered these countries has yet to plan and carry out his campaign in Great Britain, France and Germany. Singers, violinists and pianists may possibly do the thing in part and take the rest for granted; but conductors can hardly be sure of themselves as interpreters of undisputed pre-eminence until they have gone the entire circuit of large musical cities and included in their travels many small ones besides.

As far as the United States goes, Mr. Toscanini is no longer an uncertainty but a matter very definitely settled; or, to be more precise, as far as New York goes, where numerous conductors have directed concerts in the last ten years, and where he has taken first place. That is not denying that two or three other men stand on his level and are his peers in every artistic regard; it is but speaking of the in-

tangible, though rather easily measurable, thing known as popular acclaim.

So in both the United States and Italy he finds complete acceptance; and just as he long ago dropped the routine of ordinary opera directing in New York, he has also at last in Milan. Already he has given illustration of his ideas of the classic orchestral masters before German audiences, without, it is said, universal approval. Next, he is to present his peculiar views concerning Wagner, appearing at the 1930 festival at Bayreuth. He has an international reputation to round out, and he must accomplish the deed by a successful overthrow of one or two essential German usages and traditions. For he puts into his interpretations of Wagner's music-dramas, as into those of Beethoven's symphonies, an element of Italian "song," supposed by some listeners to be contrary to the original intention of the composer. It is, then, a question of nation accept nation, as well as public accept artist.

### Bears, Politics and Pets

THE black bear may be on the road to domestication. He has already passed the point of "eating out of your hand." In fact, in some of the public reservations, he not only accepts food from the hand, but also follows one about until he gets it. If an automobile offers any prospects, he does not have to be coaxed to the running board. He cannot be kept off. And so it may be said that Bruin is well on the way to sharing the wilderness with Tabby and Towser.

But the black bear has not arrived at the stage where one may confidently expect him to "charge" every time the order is given. He is inclined to be a little opinionated. As a cub he is quite amenable to dictation, but as he approaches maturity he begins to get ideas of his own and may be a bit rough in asserting them. The Governor of Maine recently made this discovery.

Bear cubs as pets are not uncommon, and the children of the Governor had one for a playmate on the grounds of the executive mansion. But this particular Teddy evidently had no political aspirations, and one day decided to sever whatever official connections he might have with the State and unostentatiously take his leave. Teddy's impulses did not take him into "the great open spaces." His civilization was too far advanced for that. His destination was "down town."

It fell to the lot of the Governor himself to give chase to his rebellious pet. Evidently, however, the "bar" was no respecter of wealth or high office, for he did not respond kindly to the Governor's efforts to take him by the hand and lead him home. But Teddy had failed to "read up" on the Governor's athletic record at college, and soon found that discretion was the better part of valor. Even pet bears sometimes need to be taught better manners.

### Choosing the Risks of Peace

EVER since the nations of the world renounced war under the Pact of Paris numerous proposals, closely allied in method and purpose, have been forthcoming to give more positive effect to this renunciation. These proposals have ranged from the proposition put forward at Geneva, that the League of Nations should lend financial assistance to a country which had been attacked, to the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Capper, providing that the United States should refuse to sell military supplies to any violator of the pact. The Christian Science Monitor has itself devoted considerable discussion to the suggestion that, as a minimum act in support of world peace, the United States should withhold both munitions and money from the peace-breaking nation unless Congress might otherwise determine.

And what is the essential objection which has been raised to these various proposals? Obviously, if the world has renounced war, it should renounce support of war. Yet, there are timid ones—and these timid ones are those who are usually most clamorous for plenty of ships and soldiers—who seem to fear that, at some future time, under conditions which cannot be quite clearly foreseen, these peace proposals might not cover every contingency which might arise.

Such are definitely the risks of peace, for peace has its risks—and its glories—as well as war.

But what of war? Modern science has made out of war a horrible machine which, once thrust into gear, can hardly be controlled by the hand of man. But a few days ago Prof. Leonard Hill, a British natural scientist, pointed to the existence of a hitherto unknown death-dealing toxin, one gram of which he declared sufficient to annihilate 1,000,000 persons. Combine this instrument of wholesale murder with the speed and power of the airplane, and what becomes of civilized society under the reign of war?

Such are the risks of war. Francis P. Garvan, winner of the American Chemical Society's Priestly Medal for distinguished service to chemistry, in the restrained and undramatic words of a man of science, declared last week that the dread possibilities of chemical warfare are such that it would even be foolish for any battleship or cruiser to leave its dock or an army to take the field.

Such are the risks of war. When peace demands its risks, let us accept the adventure.

### Editorial Notes

A distinctive name is wanted by American farmers for the shed in which farm implements are kept. For too many farmers the fields suit the case, because that is where many leave mowing machines, hay rakes, tedders, plows and harrows.

Now that a Los Angeles firm has discovered a process whereby a profit may be obtained from the salvaging of old tin cans, should it be very long before the used-can problem is solved?

And there is the man who thinks prosperity lies in being able to meet all the payments on the old car before ordering the new.

The navies of the world appear at last to have taken due notice of the "pare" in preparedness.

### King Zog I

TIRANA, ALBANIA

THE newest, though by no means the youngest king in Europe, is King Zog I of Albania. The land he governs is shaped somewhat like New Jersey, though it has the Adriatic Sea on its left instead of the Atlantic Ocean on its right. It is nearly twice as large as New Jersey, but contains only a fourth as many inhabitants, namely about 850,000. Of these, 200,000 are Orthodox Christians, 100,000 Roman Catholics and the rest Muhammadans.

Albania has no railroads, but the best airplane service in Europe. By boat it is but a few hours from Italy, and it is very accessible, both by automobiles and boats to Greece and Yugoslavia, which bound it. For centuries the country was part of European Turkey and was not liberated until 1912. During the World War it was occupied by foreign armies and again became free in 1920. At first it was a principality with a foreign prince, then it became a republic, and now it is a kingdom with a native king, of much ability and vigor. Its ruler was Ahmed Zogu when he mounted the throne, but now he signs himself Zog I, King of the Albanians.

The formation of a new state is an extremely difficult task, especially in the Balkans, because it affects the interests and aspirations of many other states. Two great powers and three smaller ones were deeply concerned over the creation of Albania. The first two were Italy and Austria, and the other three were Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia. And within recent years all or parts of Albania have been occupied by these states.

For many years there has been a strong tendency toward the partition of Albania. As a matter of fact, it is partitioned at present, and only half of the lands inhabited by Albanians are included in Albania. The country has more than once been formally divided into spheres of domination and even now Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, for various reasons, claim parts of Albania. This new little State struggling forward has to withstand tremendous pressure from outside.

And we must add to that, an unsettled internal situation. It has very often been denied that there is such a thing as an Albanian Nation.

The people inhabiting Albania are divided into two rather distinct and often mutually hostile tribes, besides being of three faiths. Except for very brief periods they have never been united in a single independent state. They have a very meager literature, and it was not until comparatively recently that their language was given an official alphabet. Most of the people are illiterate. Furthermore, the country is very mountainous, and roads have been practically nonexistent, so that various parts of the Nation have been altogether out of touch with other parts.

This internal and external insecurity is mutually supplementary. Foreign powers, in order to gain an advantage, intrigue with dissatisfied elements in the country; while dissatisfied groups in Albania or even ordinary adventures, seeking gain, eagerly co-operate with interested foreigners in plans against their own State. The history of Albania for centuries, and especially during the last fifteen years, has been filled with such plots.

Before the advent of Zogu the country was continually in a state of turmoil, and revolution followed fast on revo-

lution, all aided from outside. What more striking illustration of this state of affairs could exist than, the fact that Ahmed Zogu established his authority over Albania by means of Serbian help and Bulgarian mercenaries, driving out the Italian protégé, and that now he maintains himself by the help of Italian gold and officers?

No nation in such a state of uncertainty can advance, nor can it even endure. Thus the first absolutely essential need is of stability. And that is King Zog's contribution. Albania now has a stable government. The country is becoming unified. A real state is being formed. Excellent order prevails. Human life and property are secure, and the Government is firmly established. There is reasonable certainty that what is decided today will be carried out tomorrow. Traveling is fairly easy and without danger.

Intrigues from outside have little chance of succeeding. There is an excellent police force, conducted and trained by English army officers. There is a good army, managed and trained by Italians. The mountaineers are being disarmed. Youth from all parts of the kingdom are being brought into constant contact with one another. By spending months in the army they learn loyalty to Albania and not to their little tribe. There are schools and books and papers. An Albania has appeared.

And that is largely the work of Ahmed Zogu. It was a difficult and dangerous task. Being a king in the Balkans is an onerous undertaking. All the Bulgarian rulers except the present one have had to abdicate. All the Serbian kings have had stormy and tragic careers with but one or two exceptions. In Greece the situation has been almost the same. And in Albania during recent years all the rulers have spent much of their time in flight. It is amid such instability and danger that King Zog is working. And he is succeeding in his task. It was necessary for him to have a protector—for every new Balkan state this has been the case—and Ahmed Zogu did well to take Italy. His country could never be secure if it had to go through the disorders of a presidential election every few years; hence it is well that it became a kingdom. Albania will collapse if not governed by a strong man; why should he not be sovereign in a kingdom instead of a dictator in a republic?

And King Zog works very hard. He travels but little. All the danger and responsibility fall on him. Most American professors live in better houses than Albania's King or the Queen Mother. And most American grocers have a freer and happier time. King Zog does not take long trips very often for fear of plots. Many years must pass before his little land becomes tidy, healthful, productive and a beautiful place to live in.

As one meets the Albanian people in a city square on market day or visits them in their humble homes and sees how extremely poor they all are, one feels that it is preposterous that their ruler should extort from them heavy yearly taxation. Yet when it is remembered that the one most vital need of Albania is security and stability, and that King Zog I, amid many dangers and difficulties, is spending all his time and ability to make Albania secure and stable and to give the people order and tranquility, one is inclined to wish him well, to hope that he may get some pleasure from the accoutrements of royal power and to desire that he may be the first of a dynasty that will turn Albania into the well-managed home of a prosperous, independent and progressive nation. R. H. M.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

IT WAS W. H. Hudson, the naturalist, who took up John Ruskin's protest against the habit, so peculiar to Victorian England, of putting up iron railings round every public or private building by advocating in a London periodical the removal of the forbidding array of high railings that encircle the parks and squares in the center of London and that spoil the fine approach to the British Museum. There is, indeed, not the slightest reason for keeping any of these railings, and George Lansbury, the new Commissioner of Works, whose power extends to the royal parks though not to the British Museum, has certainly expressed a widely felt wish, when in a recent interview with a newspaper correspondent he condemned the iron inclosures round Hyde Park, and, particularly, the custom to close it altogether at night. The present regulations, however, are defended by the police on the ground of expediency and also by a certain vociferous though not large section of the public on the ground of propriety. It is, at any rate, a step in the right direction to have already removed some of the railings round the flower beds inside Hyde Park, though it seems questionable whether even the present Commissioner of Works will succeed in throwing the parks open to the public by night as well as by day.

Still more doubtful is the fate of the proposal, also sponsored by George Lansbury, to allow mixed bathing in the Serpentine, the beautiful artificial lake in Hyde Park, or sun bathing, under appropriate supervision, on its banks. The lack of open-air bathing facilities in London is really surprising, and the need for supplying more opportunities for such relaxation during the hot summer months has been coming up for discussion by the civic authorities so often that it has ceased to be commented on. The Thames on its lower reaches, it is true, is too much of a highway to make bathing possible, but the scarcity of open-air baths higher up on its course and the little use that is made of the several ponds in different parts of London, perhaps, explain sufficiently the public demand for open-air bathing. The Serpentine no doubt would be an ideal place for it, not only because of its comparatively large size, but also because of its central position. It is apprehended, however, that, once allowed, all-day bathing would spoil one of Hyde Park's chief attractions, and, indeed, much of the charm of the Serpentine depends on the peacefulness of its waters.

"Canons" the historic mansion at Canons Park, Edgware, which has been acquired by the North London Collegiate School for Girls, was so named from its ecclesiastical associations in the medieval ages. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, and many celebrities, including the Duke of Chandos, paymaster to George I, and his famous protégé George Frederick Handel, the composer, resided there. It was at "Canons" that Handel composed the "Harmonious Blacksmith," "Ether," his first English oratorio, which was performed for the first time in 1720, and the Chandos Anthems. Sir Arthur du Cros modernized the mansion and grounds a decade ago at a cost of approximately £50,000, and resided there until he acquired Craigweil House, Bognor, where King George recently passed several weeks of convalescence.

The closing of the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy in Piccadilly has again raised the old question of how to help the modern artist to compete on equal terms with the old masters. For not only have the purchases of the pictures exhibited this year at the academy been very few, but the public galleries in London and the provinces have persisted in their reluctance to invest their none too copious funds in even the better specimens of English modern art. There is even, no doubt, a certain element of risk entailed in the purchase of the work of an artist who, though, perhaps, already enjoying a good reputation in England, has not yet achieved international fame. But, on the other hand, as Sir Reginald Blomfield, former president of the Royal Institute of British Architects and designer of the Menin Gate Memorial, observed in a recent letter to the London Times, if public galleries in England do not encourage modern English artists whose work has attained the distinction of being selected for exhibition by the highest authority on art in the country, they should not spend money on training these artists in municipal and government art schools.

It certainly seems to be a difficult problem, and the proposal to help the practicing artist by provisional pur-

chases of his paintings by public galleries for a price specially fixed is hardly likely to be popular either among artists or municipal art committees. The English artist, in fact, depends for his livelihood today, as in the past, on the private collector, who, unfortunately, but not without good reason, is fearful of letting his own inexpert judgment prevail in the purchase of a work of art, and who prefers the safety, costly as it is, of the old masters. There are, of course, exceptions, but they are not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the several hundred artists of talent in London. Meanwhile, Chelsea and Bloomsbury have to tighten their belts, metaphorically and in many cases literally, and climb the rocky mountain to fame and affluence without any lifts on the way.

An unusual catch of "fish" may be seen on the Temple Steps of the Thames Embankment consisting of several hundreds of dolphins ranged in rows with their tails in the air. The catch does not, however, contravene any of the fishery acts since the fish are made of iron and are intended to ornament the bases of the lofty steel tubular standards for the new overhead "flood" lighting system of this important thoroughfare. One of the workmen suggested that they might be the grandchildren of the stately pairs of dolphins whose tails have for sixty years encircled the lamp standards on the waterside parapet of the Thames Embankment. This thoroughfare, which confines the river within its legitimate banks from Westminster to Blackfriars, is becoming increasingly popular with motorists as a relief from the congestion of Fleet Street and the Strand. For the safety of pedestrians, island shelters with cast-iron posts and short street lamp-posts for incandescent gas stand in the middle of the road, but these have not proved satisfactory and the gas lighting is being replaced with more powerful electric bulbs that the islands may be seen more clearly.

Cricketers will appreciate a story told recently of Constantine, the colored bowler of Trinidad who came to England with the West Indian cricket team two years ago. He had a most successful season and was engaged as professional for the Nelson Cricket Club in Lancashire. At an examination recently in one of the schools the inspector asked one of the boys, "Who was Constantine the Great?" and back came the answer without hesitation, "The pro for Nelson."

Free suppers for the "down and outs," which have been run for some time past with success in Waterloo Road, have been extended by their promoter, Miss Betty Baxter, to the West End. Known as the "Welcome All-Night Traveling Café," Miss Baxter intends to run it three nights a week round the Embankment, Trafalgar Square, and Hyde Park. These are all places where the hungry and homeless are inclined to gravitate. Now there will be some free cheer for them in the shape of sandwiches, cake and hot drinks.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board will assume sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Dear Mr. Editor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Reading your "Dear Mr. Editor" editorial in the Monitor of August 30, it occurred to me that I might chime in. For upward of fourteen years I have greatly enjoyed the fine fellowship of the international association brought together by The Christian Science Monitor, and have profited much thereby. That I have not heretofore expressed this joy in a personal letter to the editor in no wise indicates lack of interest. I fancy did you who appreciate the editorials—grave and gay, yet with scholarly—write their appreciation the editors would have scant time for "patient delving."

A Monitor editorial of date August 17, 1927, entitled "Speed and Meditation," is still current literature, for the truth so potentially expressed therein is even now gripping the attention of the whole world. For its beautiful truth, for its current value, and for the rhythmic flow of language, this editorial was committed to memory by one reader for recitation, and is still being recited with charming effect. (MRS.) HARRIET S. WOODS, Cleveland, O.